



MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1765.

Continuation of the Letter to a Noble Lord.

I Could with my Lord, that the Colonists were able to yield ten times the aids for the support of the common cause ever yet granted by or required of them. But to pay heavy provincial taxes in peace and in war, and also *external and internal parliamentary assistance*, is absolutely out of the people's power. The burden of the Stamp Act will certainly fall chiefly on the middling more necessitous and labouring people. The widow, the orphan and others, who have few on earth to help or even pity them, must pay heavily to this tax. An instance or two will give some idea of the weight of this imposition. A Ream of printed ball Bonds is now sold for about 15s. sterling; with the stamps the same quantity will, I am told, amount to near £.100 sterling. A ream of printed Policies of Assurance is now about £.2 sterling; with the stamps it will be £.190 sterling. Many other articles in common use here are in the same proportion. The fees in the probate offices, with the addition of the stamps, will in most provinces be three times what has been hitherto paid. Surely these and many other considerations that must be obvious to all who are versed in the course of American business are far from being any evidence of the boasted equality and equity of this kind of taxation. I do not mean to insinuate that there is or hath been any thing intentionally wrong in the views of administration, far from it. I detest the thought. I am convinced that every Englishman, as 'tis his interest, really wishes and means well to the Colonies, and I shall ever have full assent in the wisdom and rectitude of the present *British administration*. But I have a very contemptible opinion of diverse vile informers and informants, that have been transported and re-transported within these seven years. I know some of the former to be most infamous fellows, and not a few of the latter to be most infernal scoundrels. How many Lord proprietors of lobster rocks, flounder-banks and oyster-beds, have we seen dabbling in dirty shallow waters of late? How many plantation baristers, brokers, broken attorneys, half-witted solicitors, and scriveners "are no better than they should be, and all the towns know it"? How many snook or monkey-faced fingle-ten retailers of nails, needles, pins and pack thread, have packed on a piece of tarnish'd coarse French prize lace, and such like frippery, and worked or begged a passage home? How many little creatures, if we may believe them, have on their landing in Britain, been instantaneously metamorphosed into wise politicians, or suddenly transformed into hugely sage *connoisseurs* in the administration of the Colonies at this crisis? Some have had the assurance on their return to assert, that they were permitted to attend and even frequent Lord Grenada's levee, and dine with Duke Humphry? *Credat Judeis Appella*. Two hopeful young barber-surgeons, who lately went over, write their friends, they have laid aside all thoughts of going into an ordinary stinking hospital of insalubria, having had pretures from the critical reviewers, to assist them in a new project of theirs, for dissecting the colonies and all writers in their favour. An apothecary, a quack, and a fortune-teller, not long since arrived say, they were closeted by this and that, and 'other great man, who made most marvellous shrewd inquiries concerning the luxurious taste of our tom-cods, crabs, muscels, eels and snails. They even add that as a reward for their important discoveries and informations in the nature of American serpents and serpents, they are to be admitted members of the Society of arts & sciences. One swears he has obtained ample promises of high preferment so soon as ever the *finance tres grande toute nouvelle et admirable* shall receive its long predicted completion in America. Another says, he is to be father general of a tax of his own projecting, on all colony gold-finders. A third says, he shall accept of nothing less than the place of *Intendant extraordinaire* of the much expected duty on all North American manufactured moule-traps, he having given the first hint. But be these things as they may be, I care not. This however is certain, that a set of fribbling driving chaps, and some others in the colonies, who are become to the last degree detestable to all true Americans, affect to use their sage advice and surprizing influence,

in order to conciliate good and worthy men to measures which if ever so just and salutary, these pitiful mortals would not only discredit, but bring into insupportable dislike.

Mr. — says, "imposing taxes on our colonies has been called harsh and arbitrary." By whom? I never heard one man of sense and knowledge in the laws and British constitution, call the parliamentary authority arbitrary. The power and authority of parliament is not to be questioned. Nay, after all the bustle, the authority of that august body really never has been questioned by one of the colony-writers, when duly attended to. The mode of exercising this authority, and the manner of proceeding, may in some instances have been thought a little hard and grievous, and may be again for all Mr. — has said. He objects to the assertion of some, that "it would have seemed less hard if administration or the parliament had been pleased to settle the respective *quota* of each colony, and left it to each one to assess the inhabitants, as easily to themselves as might be, on priority of being taxed by parliament in case of any unreasonable non compliance with the just requisitions of the crown, of which the parliament is, and must, in the nature of things, be the final judge." Mr. — asks, "what would have been the consequence of this"? I answer, neither he nor I can tell. It will be time enough to answer this when the experiment is made; but I believe there would have been found a cheerful compliance on the part of the colonies, and that they would exert their utmost abilities. He most insolently asks, if the "assemblies have shown so much obedience to the orders of the crown, that we could reasonably expect they would tax themselves on the arbitrary commands of a minister"? I hope he holds the proper difference between the lawful commands of our dread sovereign, the just orders of the crown, and "the arbitrary commands of a minister", tho' he has so strangely tacked them together? 'Tis our indispensable duty to yield every aid in our power to our gracious prince, and to the state, and to obey the just orders of the crown; but the mere arbitrary commands of a minister, be it known to Mr. —, are no more obligatory, than the bulls of Pope Joan. However I have seen the time when the flower of our youth have been annually impressed and dragged forth by thousands and tens of thousands, to certain misery and want, if not to death and destruction. I have also seen immense provincial taxes levied, and all these things effected, by a no English speech of a governor, the military mandate of a general, or if possible the more haughty dictate of a minister. What have we got by all our compliances? Precisely what by many wise and good men was foreseen and foretold we should get. Canada is conquered, the colony trade is more than ever restricted, we are taxed without our actual consent in person or any representation *in fact*, and in many instances are to be tried without a jury. The remains of those tribes of Salvages the French used to keep in pay, to scalp us, and cut our throats, are in the estimation of some great men more respectable than his Majesty's ancient and loyal Colonists.

vide Pa. [To be continued]

New-Advertisements.

WHEREAS it is directed in the present Tax Act. That the Inhabitants in each Town, bring in to the Assessors true and perfect Lists of their Polls and rateable Estate they shall be possessed of on the first Monday of September next: The Inhabitants of the Town of Boston are hereby notified, that the Assessors of said Town will attend to receive the same at their Chamber at the East End of Faneuil Hall, from the first Monday in September next to the 16th of said Month inclusive, on every Day of the Week, from the Hours of 10 to 1 of the Clock, and 3 to 6 o'Clock Lord's Days and Saturdays excepted. By Order of the Assessors, Boston, August 15, 1765.

For SALE,

A Quantity of choice French INDIGO, a few Pipes of Madeira WINE warranted pure, and West India Produce as usual — at Thomas Dent's Store near Faneuil-Hall Market.

TO BE SOLD BY
Andrews & Domett

At Store No. One, South Side of the Town Dock; (opposite the Sailing Bridge)

New-England	Philadelphia
Hoghead or Barrel	Flour
Loaf and brown Sugar	Rolls, Ravens, & English Duck, Sewing & whipping
Bobas Tea	Twine, Choice Dutch & Fifth, Iron hollow Ware
Hylon dith, Coffee, Nutmeg, Cinnamon, Cloves, Durrham's and Young's Mustard	Long and short Tipes and Box or Grobs
French Prize Indigo	Cod Hooks Leads & Lines
Flax, Cellulic Soap	Macrell dith
Starsh, Kippen's Snuff	Pepper, Pimento
Redwood, Logwood	Chalk, Brimstone
Copperas	Macrell, Alewives, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY
William Greenough,

Of Newbury-Port, Sailmaker; Near the Crown and Cannister.

English, Russia and Ravens Duck, Tickingburg and Oznabrig, as cheap for Cash as at Boston.

N B Any Gentlemen who are building at Newbury Port, may be supply with a Suit of Sails at the lowest Rates, by said Greenough.

TO BE LETT.

A convenient Tenement, with two Rooms on a Floor, neatly finished, situated in Beacon Street, next to the Alma-Houle. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE LETT.

A Sugar-House in Black-Horse Lane, with all Utensils necessary for the Sugar-Refining Business. Inquire of John Baker.

TO BE SOLD.

A Tract of 720 Acres of good Land, situated in the Town of Holden. Inquire of the Printers.

A likely Negro Girl, about 16 Years of Age, capable of doing all sorts of Household Work, to be sold only for want of Employment. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

Reading, August 13, 1765.

Ran-away from his Master

Nathan Parker of Reading, on the 7th Instant at Night, a Negro Man named COLE, about 27 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, well set, speaks good English, and has a *devout* Countenance. Had on and took with him, a light blue Coat, and also a light Coat, a check Holland Jacket without Sleeves, a Pair of check and a Pair of white Trowsers, a new check and an old white Shirt, and a new Felt Hat. He took with him a very good Gun, with the Name of his Master engraved at large on the Thumb Piece which was Silver, and an old Sword. Whoever takes up said Negro, and will convey him to his said Master, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward and all necessary Charges paid.

NATHAN PARKER.

All Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby cautioned against harbouring, concealing or carrying off said Servant, on Penalty of the Law.

A good Coachman, who understands something of the Management of a Garden and wants Employment, may hear of a Place by applying to Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD.

A new Suit of Sails, fit for a Schooner of about 90 or 100 Tons Burthen, cheap for Cash. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

* The truly respectable and worthy Peter F. — — — — — in Lee.

Continuation of the Piece begun in our last.

THUS accomplished were many of the first Planters of the Colonies. It may be thought polite and fashionable, by many moderns, sometimes perhaps, to deride the Characters of these Persons, as enthusiastic, superstitious and republican : But such ridicule is founded in nothing but folly and affectation, and is grossly unjust & false. — Religion to some degree of enthusiasm, it may be admitted they were ; but this can be no peculiar derogation from their character, because it was at that time, almost the universal character, not only of England, but of Christendom. Had this however, been otherwise, their enthusiasm, considering the principles in which a was founded, and the ends to which it was directed, far from being a reproach to them, was greatly to their honour : for I believe it will be found universally true, that no great enterprise for the honour or happiness of mankind, was ever atchieved, without a large mixture of that noble infirmity. Whatever imperfections may be justly ascribed to them, which however are as few, as any mortals have discovered, their judgment in framing their policy, was founded in wise humane and benevolent principles ; It was founded in revelation and in reason too ; It was consistent with the principles, of the best, and greatest, and wisest legislators of antiquity. — Tyranny in every form, shape, and appearance was their disdain, and abhorrence ; no fear of punishment, not even of *Death* itself, in exquisite tortures, had been sufficient to conquer that steady, manly, pretentious spirit, with which they had opposed the tyrants of those days, in church & state. — They were very far from being enemies to monarchy ; & they knew as well as any other, the just regard and honour that is due to the character of a dispenser of the mysteries of the gospel of Grace : But, they saw clearly, that popular powers must be placed, as a guard, a countrol, a balance, to the power of the monarch, and the priest, in every government, or else it would soon become the man of sin, the whore of Babylon, the mystery of iniquity, a great and detestable system of fraud, violence, and usurpation. Their greatest concern seems to have been to establish a government of the church more consistent with the scriptures and a government of the state more agreeable to the dignity of humane nature, than any they had seen in Europe ; and to transmit such a government down to their posterity, with the means of securing and preserving it, for ever. To render the popular power in their new government, as great and wise, as their principles and theory : as human nature and the Christian religion require it should be, they endeavored to remove from it, as many of the feudal inequalities and dependencies, as could be spared, consistently with the preservation of a mild limited monarchy. And in this they discovered the depth of their wisdom, and the warmth of their friendship to human nature. — But the first place is due to religion. — They saw clearly, that of all the nonsense and delusion which had ever passed thro' the mind of man, none had ever been more extravagant than the notions of absolutism, inflexible character, uninterrupted successions, and the rest of those phantastical ideas, derived from the common law, which had thrown such a glare of mystery, sanctity, reverence and right reverence, eminence and holiness, around the idea of a priest, as no mortal could deserve, and as always must from the constitution of human nature, be dangerous in society. For this reason, they demolished the whole system of Diocesan episcopacy, and, deciding, as all reasonable and impartial men must do, the ridiculous fancies of sanctified effluvia from episcopal fingers, they established sacerdotal ordination, on the foundation of the bible and common sense. — This conduct, at once imposed an obligation on the whole body of the clergy, to industry, virtue, piety and learning, and rendered that whole body infinitely more independent on the civil powers, in all respects, than they could be where they were formed into a scale of subordination, from a pope down to priests and friars and confessors, necessarily and essentially a sordid, stupid, wretched herd ; or than they could be in any other country, where an archbishop held the place of an universal bishop, and the vicars and curates that of the ignorant, dependent, miserable rabble abroad ; and infinitely more sensible and learned than they could be in either. — This subject has been seen in the first light, by many illustrious patriots, who have lived in America, since the days of our fore fathers, and who have adorned their memory for the same reason. — And methinks there has not appeared in New-England a stronger veneration for their memory, a more penetrating insight into the grounds and principles and spirit of their policy, nor a more earnest desire of perpetuating the blessings of it to posterity, than that fine institution of the late chief justice Dursley, of a lecture against popery, and on the validity of presbyterian ordination. This was certainly intended by that wise and excellent man, as an eternal memento of the wisdom and goodness of the very principles that settled America. But I must again return to the feudal law.

female right, — the Lord'sointed, — and the divine
 which the
 priesthood had developed the feudal monarch in clouds
 and mysteries, and from whence they had deduced the
 most mischievous of all doctrines, that of passive obe-
 dience and non-resistance. They knew that govern-
 ment was a plain, simple, intelligible thing founded in
 nature and reason, and quite comprehensible by com-
 mon sense — They derided all the base services, and
 servile dependencies of the feudal system. — They knew
 that no such unworthy dependencies took place in the
 ancient fears of liberty, the republic of Greece and
 Rome: and they tho't all such slavish subordinations
 were equally inconsistent with the constitution of hu-
 man nature, and that religious liberty with which
 Jesus had made them free. This was certainly the
 opinion they had formed, and they were far from be-
 ing singular or extravagant in thinking so — Many
 celebrated modern writers, in Europe, have espoused
 the same sentiments. — Lord Kaim's, a Scottish writer
 of great reputation, whose authority in this case ought
 to have the more weight, as his countrymen have
 not the most worthy ideas of liberty, speaking of the
 feudal law, says, "A constitution so contradictory to
 all the principles which govern mankind, can never be
 brought about, one should imagine, but by foreign con-
 quest or native usurpations." Brit. Ant. P. 3. — Rous-
 seau, speaking of the same system, calls it "That most
 iniquitous & absurd form of government by which hu-
 man nature was so shamefully degraded." Social Con-
 pact, Page 164 — It would be easy to multiply au-
 thorities, but it must be needless, because as the ori-
 ginal of this form of government was among savages, as
 the spirit of it is military and despotic, every writer,
 who would allow the people to have any right to life
 or property, or freedom; more than the beasts of the
 field, and who was not hired or enlisted under arbitrary
 lawless power, has been always willing to admit the
 feudal system to be inconsistent with liberty and the
 rights of mankind. [To be continued.]

TO THE PRINTERS To
The following Account of the late very extraordinary
Phenomenon, may be relied on, and proves it to have
been as curious as that of Bristol Shannon, or any of
those surprising Meteors whose Rise and Progress
we find recorded in the Philosophical Transactions.

It having been very dry here for some weeks,
every lover of good eating and drinking in a
free air, was very sharply looking out for
signs of rain. Nothing uncommon was seen till about
5 a clock last Wednesday morning: when some *connoisseurs*
in times and seasons, and who are really weath-
erwise, discovered a small black cloud, bigger indeed
than a man's hand, but not larger than an human body,
and in much that shape. It was suspended in the air
lower than ordinary, and quite motionless except now
and then a little of the pendulous or vibratory kind.
A perpendicular let fall from the zenith to the centre
would have passed right plumb thro' the cloud when
still, like a spit thro' the body of a goose, as was well
noted in the time of it, by Proclus the mathematician,
who view'd and carefully observed it with a fine re-
flecting telescope. The cloud remained in much the
same position till the going down of the sun. By this
time thousands were congregated to stare and to gaze,
and to gape, for rare shows, and sights & wonders, and
monsters, are as much run after and admired here, as
they can be in the wise cities of London and Westmin-
ster. On this occasion, however, curiosity had no un-
natural effect, as nothing to be compared to it had been
seen or heard of since the days of our fore fathers, who
lived under the infamous administration of an *Andros*.
To the great astonishment and amazement of the specu-
lators, about 7 o'clock the cloud fell suddenly to the
earth, but soon mounted again about 15 feet from the
ground, and moved very gradually, regularly and so-
lemnly, from the south part of the town along the
main street, *constante caterva*. It emitted but once in
a while a little vapor & smoke, intermixed with a few
rapid sparks of electric fire, till it came before the provin-
cial house. Here it stopped a few minutes, swelled,
looked excessively black and fierce, and suddenly dis-
charged itself of three tremendous peals of thunder,
which shook that lofty fabric, and all the little houses
and hollow barns near it. Much more was by some
very reasonably apprehended and dreaded. But the
cloud then proceeded in like manner into Kingstreet,
and as it passed a commodious house there, in which a
number of respectable *Magi* were assembled to explore
its nature and properties it gave three discharges more,
not quite so loud and angry indeed as the former, yet
so terribly alarming, that the greatest virtuosi chy-
mists and calculators threw away their tubes, crucibles
and glasses, and one or two of them soon after pru-
dently took to their heels. The cloud by this time
was wheeling off by the golden ball inn, and seemed
more than once strongly inclined to visit the regions of
the North, there being, as all astrologers agree, a su-
perbe edifice towards the borders of the arctic circle,
very attractive of meteors, and this is the true reason
that the *Aurora Borealis* has generally still made its
appearance there, and thence sometimes spread itself
over the whole hemisphere. Not against those appear-

laces the clouds instantly moved, took a rapid course down to Oliver's dock, and by a violent explosion in all directions, broke and tore a newly erected building, said to be for a lamp office, into atoms. Thence it took the like course up Fort Hill, to the very spot where Andros was entombed, and in the narrow pass up burst again and shattered Mr. Secretary's windows, glass and china. The end of his garden fence, and the great door of his coachhouse were torn quite away and have not been found since. But happily he sustained not much more damage; tho' by this time the cloud threatened death and destruction to all around it. Having ascended the mount at the same distance from the garb, it rolled there but for a few moments, & it began to roar, and blow, and bellow, and thunder, and to vomit smoke and fire, and raged like Aera in ten thousand flames. It continued, in this condition till about 11 o'clock, when it suddenly vanished, and all was once more quiet. It was seen and heard many miles round, and the inhabitants from the neighbouring towns were coming in, expecting to find the metropolis in a general conflagration. We have yet had no rain, but the air from being very sultry, and almost unfit for respiration, like that on the coast of *Ghana*, has ever since been remarkably *clear and serene*, and I hope it will continue so.

Some very good people look on this as a singular judgment on Mr. Secretary, for the sin at least of accepting an office, the name of which ever has been, is, and will be odious to all true North Americans, when his own fortune and really honorable appointments, would have supported him according to his rank. This is certain, the unpopular office is for the present resigned.

Timothy Newell,

Best Bohea Tea by the Chest and
in Canisters, from 6 to 100 Wt.

THE Managers of *Faneuil-Hall*

★ LOTTEY, No. Five, hereby notify the Public, That the Tickets have met with so considerable a Sale, that they are now rolling up the Numbers, and preparing the Boxes for Drawing; which they promise themselves will commence in a few Weeks.— Those therefore who design to be Adventurers, must purchase speedily, or they will be disappointed.

JUST PUBLISHED (At New-Haven;)
And Sold by EDIS and Gill, (Price 25. Lawful.)
AN ESSAY ON THE NATURE OF THE

AN ESSAY on the Nature and
Foundation of Moral Virtue and Obligation. Being a

Short Introduction to the Study of *ETHICS*; of
the Use of the Students of Yale College. By THOMAS
CLAP, M. A. President of Yale College, in New Haven.

100 Quintals *Jamaica-FISH*, to

be Sold for Cash or Molasses. Inquire of Mr John
Gould, in Back-Street.

Imported from LONDON, by

Richard Salter,

And to be sold at his Shop in Cornhill, Boston, extremely
cheap for Cash ;

ENGLISH & India GOODS,

Articles to be enumerated in an Advertisement by Wholesale and Retail: Also Women's best *Lynn* Shoes at 3s. the single Pair, and cheaper by the Quantity; and a Quantity of the best 3 threaded Twine for Seines, very cheap.

THE Co-partnership between

L *Jonathan Williams and Samuel Austin* being dissolved—THIS is to desire all Persons who have any lawful Demands on said Company, to bring them in to said *Williams or Austin*, and they shall be paid — and all who are indebted to said Company are desired to settle the same as soon as may be.

said *Agnes* continues the same business as
 the Black Boy and Burt in Cornhill, as usual; and
 said *Williams* has removed to *Roxbury*, where he pro-
 poses to carry on the same business he did in *Boston*.
Boston, July JONATHAN WILLIAMS.
 27, 1765. SAMUEL AUSTIN.

or The Town House
in Representatives
1 Geo. H. Hutchinsons House
Write the Prod. page 176

* This refers to the first Star we mention
 upon the Stamp Act, is
 10. page 110

I beg leave, to convey through the Channel of your Paper, my most humble and hearty Thanks, to the Author of a Letter to a noble Lord, which you have been some Time publishing, for his very sensible, learned, and spirited Answer to the villainous Pamphlet of the celebrated Mr. —

And at the same Time, to convey my Request to that Gentleman, for an Explanation of a Passage in his Letter, that I cannot very clearly comprehend. — The Passage is this: — "True it is, that from the nature of the British Constitution, and also from the Idea of the Nature of a Supreme Legislative, the Parliament represents the whole Community or Empire, and have an undoubted Power, Authority and Jurisdiction, on over the whole; and to their final Decisions the whole must and ought peaceably to submit."

I should be glad to know the Gentleman's precise and determinate Meaning by: "The Nature of the British Constitution"? Whether he means the Form of Government that took Place among the Inhabitants of Britain, in the Days of Julius Caesar? — or the System of William the Conqueror — or the Laws of Edward the Third? or the Frame of Government in the Reign of Elizabeth? or the Tyranny of the Stuarts? or the precise Balance at the Union of England and Scotland? or any Thing that has existed since? Does he mean "by the British Constitution," MAGNA CHARTA, the Petition of Right, or the Habeas Corpus Act, or the Bill of Rights? or does he mean the most perfect Combination of human Powers in Society, that infinite Wisdom could contrive for the preservation of Liberty and the Production of Happiness? — What does he mean by "the Idea and Nature of a Supreme Legislature"? And how far will he carry the Assertion that we "must and ought peaceably to submit to the Decrees of Parliament"? — If the Parliament should decree away the Property, Liberty and Life of every Member of the Empire that was not a Member of Parliament, ought we in that Case peaceably to submit?

vide Pa 173 I am, &c. CURIOSUS.

Boston, August 19.

COPY of the Instructions, given by the Town of PROVIDENCE, on the 13th of August 1795, to their Deputies in General Assembly.

A full and free Enjoyment of British Liberty, and of our particular Rights as Colonists, long since precisely known and ascertained, by uninterrupted Practice and Usage from the first Settlement of this Country, down to this Time, is of unspeakable Value, and strenuously to be contended for by the dutiful Subjects of the best Frame of Government in the World, any Attempts to deprive them thereof must be very alarming, and ought to be opposed, although in a decent Manner, yet with the utmost Firmness.

We conceive that some late Resolutions of the Parliament of Great Britain, for taxing us without our own Consent, hath a Tendency to divest us of our most valuable Privileges as Englishmen; and that the Measures adopted by the Ministry and the Parliament in this Behalf, if carried into Execution, will be a manifest Infracture of our inherent Rights, as Members of the British Government, and unspeakably injurious in the present distressed and involved State of the Colony.

The Ministry in justification of this Encroachment upon the inalienable Rights of His Majesty's liege Subjects in these Parts of the World, have pretended that the Colonies are represented in Parliament by the British Members: The contrary is so evident that a bare denial is sufficient to refute it.

The Refusal of the Parliament to hear the humble Petitions of the Colonies against the Stamp Act, the Enlargement of the Admiralty Jurisdiction, and the burdening Trade, we look upon as a great Grievance, and directly against our Rights as Subjects.

With the utmost Concern and Dread we consider the Extension of the Powers of the Court of Admiralty; and must freely declare to the whole World, that we look upon our natural Rights to be diminished in the same Proportion, as the Powers of that Court are extended: And in this Particular we are unhappily distinguished from our Fellow Subjects in Britain.

We think it needful in this critical Conjunction, to give unto you who are our Deputies, some Instructions to be by you observed in your Representation of us in General Assembly.

In the first Place, we recommend it to you in the most express Manner, to use your utmost Endeavours, that Commissioners be appointed by the Assembly, to meet with the Commissioners from the other Colonies on the Continent at New-York, on the first Day of October next, agreeable to the Proposal and Request of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, signified to this Colony, in order to unite in a Petition to the King, for Relief from the Stamp Act, and other Grievances.

In the Choice of these Commissioners, we are assured from our Knowledge of your Virtue, that you will pay more Attention to Merit, Skill in public Business, and a Zeal for the Welfare of the Colonies, than to any other Consideration.

"We likewise request you to do all in your Power, consistent with our Relation to Great-Britain, towards postponing the Introduction of the Stamp Act into this Colony, until the Colonies may have Opportunity to be heard in Defence of such just Rights, as they will be deprived of by an Execution of it: And to this End that you endeavour to procure our essential Rights to be asserted in General Assembly, by Votes or Resolves to the following Effect, viz.

"1. That the first Adventurers, Settlers of this His Majesty's Colony and Dominion of Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations, brought with them and transmitted to their Posterity, and all other His Majesty's Subjects since inhabiting in this His Majesty's Colony, all the Privileges and Immunities, that have at any Time been held, enjoyed, and possessed by the People of Great-Britain.

"2. That by a Charter, granted by King Charles the Second, in the fifteenth Year of His Reign, it is declared and granted unto the Governor and Company of this Colony, and their Successors, that all and every the Subjects of His said Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, which were then planted within the said Colony, or which should thereafter go to inhabit within the said Colony, and all and every of their Children, which had been born there, or which should afterwards be born there, or as the Sea going thither, or returning from thence, should have and enjoy all Liberties and Immunities of free and natural Subjects within any the Dominions of His said Majesty, His Heirs or Successors; to all Intents, Constructions, and Purposes whatsoever, as if they and every of them were born within the Realm of England.

"3. That His Majesty's liege People of this Colony have enjoyed the Right of being governed by their own Assembly in the Article of Taxes and internal Police; and that the same hath never been forfeited or any other Way yielded up, but hath been constantly recognized by the King and People of Britain.

"4. That therefore His Majesty, or his Substitutes, together with the General Assembly of this Colony, have in their representative Capacity the only exclusive Right to lay Taxes and Impolls upon the Inhabitants of this Colony; and that every Attempt to vest such Power in any Person or Persons whatever, other than the General Assembly aforesaid, is unconstitutional, and hath a manifest Tendency to destroy British, as well as American Liberty.

"5. That His Majesty's liege People, the Inhabitants of this Colony, are not bound to yield Obedience to any Law or Ordinance, designed to impose any internal Taxation whatsoever upon them, other than the Laws and Ordinances of the General Assembly aforesaid.

"And inasmuch as it hath lately been drawn into Question, how far the People of this His Majesty's Dominion of Rhode-Island, have the Right of being tried by Juries, we earnestly recommend it to you to procure an Act to be passed, if it may be done, declaring that the Courts of Common Law only, and not any Court of Admiralty have, and ought to have Jurisdiction in all Causes growing and arising in this Colony on account of levying or collecting any internal Taxes, or of any Matters relating thereto. And that such Process and Way of Trial shall hereafter be had and used in such Matters, as have been usual and accustomed Time out of Mind: And further that no Decree of any Court of Admiralty respecting these Matters shall be executed in this Colony.

"We think that an Address of Thanks ought to be voted by the General Assembly to those Gentlemen, who distinguished themselves, at the last Session of Parliament, in Defence of Liberty and the Colonies; in particular to General Conway and Col. ISAAC BAKER.

"As to other Matters, not of such general Concernment as the foregoing, we leave their Management to your Prudence and Judgment, in which we put the greatest Confidence."

A good Assortment of BEAVER, BEAVERET, CASTOR & Felt HATTS, made & Sold By Daniel Jones,

At his Shop in Newbury Street, South End, Boston.

Where may be had;

ENGLISH GOODS; Harter's

Trimings; St George's Stone Lint; Womens and Childrens shoes, made by the best Workman in Lynn, warranted, &c. &c.

At the above Shop Cash is given for all Sorts of FURRS and Bee's Wax.

N. B. It is desired of all Persons that are indebted to said Jones, either by Book, Bond or Note, that have doubly exceeded their Time of Contract for Payment, that they would be very speedy in discharging the same, or they may depend on being sued at October Court, without further Notice.

TO BE SOLD,

A very good Pair of Curricles Horses, or exchanged for a good Coach Horse that can be recommended. Inquire of the Printers.

The STAMP ACT to be Sold by Edes and GILL.

Just Imported from LONDON, And to be Sold by Wholesale or Retail, cheap for Cash; by

Folley Allen,

At his Shop near the Draw-Well for all Seasons, 200 Bridge, in BOSTON, may be enumerated A large Assortment of in an Advertisement. English and India Goods. A L S O,

IRISH Linens very cheap;

likewise the very best Sort of Taffety Perfians; Womens best Lynn-made Callimancoe Shoes, at 30s. O. T. by the single Pair, and cheaper by the Quantity; French Indigo, none better, at Three Pounds five Shillings Old Tendor by the single Pound, and cheaper by the Quantity.

LIKEWISE choice BOHEA TEAS, by the Chest, Hundred, Dozen, or half Dozen, at 40s. O. T. per Pound to licensed Persons, and by the single pound at one Dollar, the half pound at half a Dollar, and the Quarter of a pound at Eleven and three pence: Also the very best Hyson Tea, at Ten Pounds O. T. per Pound, and another Sort at Five Pounds ten Shillings O. T. per pound.

N. B. All the above otherwise will be taken TEAS and INDIGO back and the Moory are warranted of the returned, by the said best Kind; and if Folley Allen

For the ENTERTAINMENT of the CURIOUS, Will be exhibited at CONCERT HALL, in Queen Street, A Course of EXPERIMENTS in that instructive and entertaining Branch of Natural Philosophy, call'd ELECTRICITY.

To be accompanied with LECTURES on the Nature and Properties of the ELECTRIC FIRE.

By WILLIAM JOHNSON.

THE Course consists of Two Lectures: — In the first of which, all the Properties of that wonderful Element, as far as the latest Discoveries have made us acquainted therewith, are demonstrated in a Number of curious and entertaining Experiments many of which are entirely new. In the second Lecture, this Fire is shewn to be real Lightning, and in that View consider'd (as it really is) as one of the most awful Powers of Nature. Most of the Effects of Lightning are imitated by the Electric Fire, such as killing Animals, melting Metal, tearing and rending Bodies thro' which it passes; together with many curious Experiments, naturally representing the various Phenomena of Thunder Storms, according to their Causes and explaining their Effects. A practical Method of preserving ourselves and our Houses from the destructive Violence of Lightning, will likewise be shewn, the Efficacy of which will be demonstrated by such indubitable Proofs, from Experience, as have not yet been exhibited to the World. The endeavouring to guard against Lightning, in the Manner proposed, shewn not to be chargeable with Presumption, nor inconsistent with any of the Principles of natural or revealed Religion.

As the Knowledge of Nature tends to enlarge the human Heart, and give us more noble and exalted Ideas of the God of NATURE, it is hoped that this Course will prove, to many, an agreeable Entertainment.

The Days of Exhibition will be on Tuesday and Wednesday next, for the first Course; and again on Thursday and Friday following (should the Air be dry) Also the corresponding Days in the three following Weeks, to be each Day at half past three o'clock in the Afternoon.

TICKETS to be had at Mr. Rivington's Book-Store, and at Green and Russell's Printing Office, at One Spanish Dollar for the whole Course.

N. B. No Person to be admitted without Ticket, by paying at the Door, at the Inconvenience is great, and must be obvious to every one. Boston, 9th of August 1795

On TUESDAY the 27th of August, will be sold by Public Vendor, at the House of WILLIAM BUTLER, Esq. in Green's Lane.

A Variety of genteel Household Furniture, viz. Mohogany Tables, Looking-Glasses, several Sets of Chairs, Feather Beds & Bedding, two exceeding good Chaise Horses, a new Spinnet, made by Hurdwood, Mahogany Bedstead and (beds of Drawers, Iron Plate, a Variety of China and Glass Ware, Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. Library of BOOKS, — and some ENGLISH GOODS.

N. B. The Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M. and to be continued 'till the whole are sold. J. RUSSELL, V. M.

[For more News, and New Advertisements, see Supplement Extraordinary.]

vide page 132. vide magna charta, page 190. vide Petition of Right page 316. vide Bill of Rights page 1053. vide the Magna Charta page 53. vide Consider Litter page 190. vide page 132. vide magna charta, page 190. vide Petition of Right page 316. vide Bill of Rights page 1053. vide the Magna Charta page 53. vide Consider Litter page 190.

A BRIGANTINE, Burthen about 100 Tons, suitable for the Lumber Trade, together with her Appurtenances, now lying in the Mill-Creek, to be sold very reasonable. Inquire of *James Smith*, at his Store on *Treat's Wharf* — Who has to dispose of, Sterling Madeira, Lisbon and other Wines, West-India Rum, Sugars, &c. and a Parcel of choice Puffick, lately imported, all cheap for Cash.

All Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of Joseph Ruggles, late of Roxbury Town, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Nathaniel and Rebecca Ruggles, of said Roxbury, Administrators and Administratrix on said Estate. And all indebted to said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment to the said Nathaniel and Rebecca.

To be Let, or Sold, by Christopher Banks, of Boston, seven Acres of good Marsh lying in Cambridge. Said Banks sells best Lynn Shoes for 35¢ O.T. a Pair, & sundry other Goods cheap for Cash.

ROBERT BARKER, of Hanover in the County of Plymouth, HEREBY informs the Public, That he makes BELLS of any Size suitable for Meeting-Houses, at *Two Shillings* per Pound. Providence, August 8, 1765.

Notice is hereby given to all Persons Creditors to the Estate of William Antram, of Providence, in the Colony of Rhode Island, Distiller, that we the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Superior Court of said Colony, on a Commission of Bankruptcy awarded by said Court against said Antram, that they are hereby desired to bring in to us and prove their respective Claims against said Estate, on or before the Thirtieth Day of April next, (being the utmost Time allowed in said Commission for that Purpose) in order to have an equal Distribution agreeable to Law. Attendance will be given for said Purpose on the last Saturday of every Month till said Time, at the Dwelling-House of *George Jackson* in Providence, and at other Times occasionally. *James Nightingale*, *James Angel*, *George Jackson*, Commissioners.

Imported in the last ships, and to be sold by **Sufanna Renken**,

In Fore Street, near the Draw Bridge, BOSTON. Pink, blue, green and brown Du-capes; green pink blue and changeable Mantuas, plain and striped lueclings, pink blue green and brown English Damasks India ditto, Testatics, Persians, Brog-floers, Belgians, black blue crimson pink and white Sattin, black and coloured Sattin Hats and Bonnets, Silk Shoes and Clogs, English and Lyon Shoes, Childrens Morocco ditto, Chincos, Patches, fashionable Trimmings, Gimps and Snail ditto, Staybraid and Cord, black and white Silk Gloves and Mitts, Worsted ditto, Cambricks, plain and spotted Lawns, Gauzes, with Linens, Russia ditto, Long Lawn, Callimanco, Tamemes, Durants, Russels, Grogams, Shalloons, German Serges, Broad Cloths, Halfthicks, Silk Knee Straps, Buttons, Twist, Silk Handkerchiefs, Linnen ditto, Damask and Diaper Table Cloths and Napkins, Cloathing Diaper, fashionable Ribbons, Pins, French Necklaces, Needles, Threads, Tapes, Cruels, broad and narrow Qualities, Bengals and Pennascoes, Womens & Childrens Stays, Quilted Coats, Mens & Womens knitted Patterns, Turlingtons Balsam, Stoughtons Elixir, Eau de Luce, Green and Bohem Tea, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Pepper, Ginger, Turkey Figs, Currants Raisins, with a Variety of other Articles, at the lowest Price for Cash.

W^m Murray, At the Sign of General WOLFE, in Marlborough-Street; A N assortment of English Goods by Wholesale and Retail, which he will cheaper than can be had at any other Shop in Town, as he intends to leave off Shopkeeping as soon as he can sell off his present Stock of Goods.

N. B. All those that are indebted to said Murray, or to the Estate of *Samuel Hill*, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment to him.

TO BE SOLD, BY Samuel A. Otis, At Store No. 5, South Side of the Town Dock; Ticklingburgs, Best Bohem TEA, Ozabrigs, 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d & 40d Nails, English & Russia Duck, English and German Steel, 6 by 8, 7 by 9 & 8 by 10, Duck, Pigeon & Goose Shot, Window-Glass, Long and short Pipes, Copperas, Allom, Indigo, Barr Iron, Spices of all Kinds, Logwood, Cotton Wool, Cod and Mackerel Hooks, New England Rum, &c. and Lines, A L S O, Netting and Seaming Twine, A few Barrels of choice, Best Duham Mustard, A few Barrels of choice, Ginger, Starch, Pepper, & Mackerell.

N. B. New England Rum and Melasses at the Cash Price, will be taken in Pay for any of the above Articles.

TO BE SOLD BY Joseph and Daniel Waldo, At their Shop in King-Street, the lower End of the Town House;

All Sizes of Nails and Window-Glass, Brads, Kettles and Skillers, Powder, Shot, English and German Steel, London Wool Cards, Button Stones, Baring Tops and Drops, Ring Sparks, white and red Foil for Jewellers, Brads Handles and Escutcheons of various Patterns and Prices for Dishes, Chests of Drawers, &c. Tea Kettles, Warming and Frying Pans, together with all Sorts of PEWTER and other HARD WARES, too many to be enumerated. N. B. CASH given for POT-ASH on the Delivery.

TO BE SOLD, By William Homes, At his Store, No. 2, South Side of the Town Dock, (Just below the Swing Bridge,) At the lowest Rates for Cash, or short Credit; Fresh Philadelphia Flour and Barr Iron; best brown Sugars by the Tare or Hundred; Loaf Sugar; choice LONDON Bohem Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, best Prize Indigo by the Dozen or Hundred Weight; Molasses; West-India & New-England Rum by the Hoghead or Barrel; New Rice; Cocoa, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, A Sloop of about 75 Tons, well found, and completely fitted for the Sea; Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Choice Winter dumb FISH, to be sold at *Minot's T.*

A small Sum of Money was lately left at a Shop in Town. The Owner describing the same, may have it again paying for this Advertisement. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

NOTICE is hereby given to all who are indebted to the late Company of *Arthur Savage & Company*, that unless they pay their respective Balances to *Peter Gordon*, Junr. Esq; at Boston, on or before the 31st Day of August next, that they may depend upon all their Notes, Bonds and Accounts being put in Suit to next October Court, without Distinction or further Notice. Boston, July 26, 1765.



For SALE, The good Ship BOSCAWEN, George Darricott, MASTER;

A remarkable fine Sailor, square Stern, Boston built, Burthen 160 Tons, wants but very little to complement her for the Sea; exceeding good Dimensions for the Fish, West-India and African Trade, will shift without Ballast, now lying at *Hanckett's Wharf*. Her Inventory to be seen by calling on *Mr. John Gould*, in Back Street, who will acquaint them with the Terms.

WANTED TO HIRE, A small convenient Farm, with good Buildings thereon, pleasantly situated on some of the main Roads, suitable for Trading, within 40 Miles of Boston. Any Person having such an one may apply to the Printers hereof, and know further.

For LONDON, The Ship LONDON-PACKET, Robert Gale, Commander, WILL sail in four or five Weeks. For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, or to *NATHANIEL WHEATLEY* at his Store in King Street — Where may be had, A general Assortment of EUROPEAN GOODS,

And a Quantity of Philadelphia BAR-IRON, very cheap for Cash.

The Grantees of the several Towns lying West of Connecticut River, who hold by Patent under the Seal of the Province of *New-Hampshire*; and whose Lands by the late Settlement of his Majesty now fall within the Limits of *New-York* Government; are desired to meet by their Agent or Agents, at the Royal Exchange Tavern in Boston, on the fifth Day of September next, at Ten o'Clock before Noon, to consider of and determine what Measures may be proper to secure their respective Titles.

The Proprietors of the common Lands in Albanyham, are hereby notified, that at an Adjournment of their Meeting on the 24th Day of July Current, a Tax of 25s. was laid on each Proprietor's Right there, for discharging their Debts, which they are desired to pay to the Subscriber, their Treasurer, as soon as may be. RICHARD DANA, Boston, July 26, 1765.

WE the Subscribers, appointed Commissioners by the Honorable THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Esq; Judge of Prerogative for the County of Suffolk, to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of John Wendell, late of Boston, Esq; deceased represented insolvent; and six Months Time being allowed said Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts:

GIVE NOTICE, That we shall attend that Service at the House of Mr. Thomas Hubbard, in King Street, Boston, on the last Wednesday of this and the five following Months, from 6 to 8 o'Clock in the Evening. Boston, July 22, 1765. Belcher Noyes, William Fairfield, Samuel Downe.

All Persons having Demands on the Estate of Mr. Robert Breck, late of Boston, Cooper, deceased, are once more desired to bring them in: And all Persons that are indebted to said Estate are once more desired to pay them to his Executors *Benjamin Delbeare & Benjamin Harred*, by the 1st of September next at farthest, or they will be sued to Quarter Court without any further Notice. Boston, July 27, 1765.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Thomas Loughton, late of Goldsbury, in the County of Lincoln, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Josiah Torker*, of said Goldsbury, Mariner, Administrator on said Estate, in Order for Settlement.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. Joseph Mirick, Senior, late of Charlestown, Block maker, deceased, are desired to settle the same immediately with *Thomas Marden*, of said Charlestown, Shipwright, Administrator on said Estate.

TO BE SOLD, A Strong, healthy and active Negro Man, honest and sober, fit for Town or Country Employment, about 18 Years old. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

Wanted, A Person to attend a Shop of English and West-India Goods in the Country. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

IF any Person has lost Part of a large Silver Spoon, that was lost on Suspicion of its being stolen, and will apply to the Subscriber, describe the same, and pay the Cost of this Advertisement, they may have it again. HARRIS WOOD.

To be LET for want of Employment, A strong likely young Negro Man. Bequire of the Printers, Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL, in Queen-Street, 1765.

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SUPPLEMENT to the Boston-Gazette, &c. of

MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1765.

ALL Persons indebted for this Paper, whose Accounts have been above 12 Months standing, are requested to make immediate Payment.

BOSTON, August 19
By a Vessel in a short Passage from Bristol, we hear that there has been great uneasiness among the people, and all England at length in commotion. Near 40000 weavers, glove makers and other manufacturers appeared in the city of London with a black flag and surrounded even the Royal Palace & Parliament House; that some unpopular noblemen had been insulted in their chariots, one of whom hardly escaped with life, and some houses had been almost levelled with the ground. That multitudes of manufacturers were almost wholly out of employ, occasioned as it is thought by some late regulations, which have rendered the colonies unable to take off the usual quantity of their manufactures. That the Norwich weavers, who a year or two past supply'd America with vast quantities of goods in the morning way, were also musing and expected in the city. That the groans and lamentations of the subject having reached the royal ear, an alteration of men and measures would soon take place. Mr. Pitt next to his Majesty, the idol of the people in England and America, having been urged to reassume the helm; that this had opened a door of hope to the real friends of liberty and their country, and would greatly tend to calm the minds of the multitude. These are the accounts from the other side of the water—and we may say of America, that the whole continent is almost in despair, having been threatened with the loss of liberty, dearer to them than their very lives. That the burdens upon trade are so injudicious and intolerable, that it has banished three quarters parts thereof to foreign regions, as much to the detriment of Britain as ourselves. All America is in commotion, and the people very exactly copy the example set them by their brethren at home. God grant that our groans, tho' uttered at so great a distance, may also reach the Royal ear, and occasion such an alteration of measures, as shall tend not only to our peace & quiet, but the real benefit of both Englands.

LAST Monday being the anniversary of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales birthday, the same was celebrated here with the greatest demonstrations of joy, and with marks of unfeigned loyalty. The cannon from the forts, cattle and ships in the road made a grand royal salute at noon. What heightened the general joy was the arrival of intelligence the day before of Mr. Pitt's being appointed one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. Be this right honorable gentleman in or out, 'tis certain he is and ever has been as popular in the colonies as in England. In the evening the young people had a fire in Kingstreet, and while every apartment in town rung with the pious and loyal ejaculations—"God bless our true British King"—"Long live their Majesties"—"Heaven preserve the Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family"—"Pitt and Liberty for ever"—&c.—The same were re-thundered thro' every street in the city. High and low, rich and poor, young and old, white and black, bond and free, joined the chorus. The little children who could not speak, laughed, clapped their hands, blew their whistles and rung their coral bells. As no minister has been soaled in any tolerable company in North-America since Mr. Pitt went out, it seemed a little awkward at first. It was observed that a North and a South Briton of a certain complexion, threw their faces into many violent and frightful contortions, before they could or would bring it out. But it is quite familiar now. The very Peasants will not drink of the brook or fountain, but to the health of their King and his Minister.

The same Day 4 Indians arrived here from Fort Halifax at the Eastward, viz. Noodogawemet and Pierre Michael, of the Norridgewalk Tribe, Joseph of the Wewenock, and Lewis of the Arrowsegunatock. We hear they came on a Visit to acknowledge their Subjection to the English, &c.

Early on Wednesday Morning fell the Effigy of a Gentleman sustaining a very unpopular Office, viz. that of Stamp-Master, was found hanging on a Tree in the most public Part of the Town, together with a Boot, wherein was concealed a young Imp of the Devil represented as peeping out of the Top. On the Breast of the Effigy was a Label, in Praise of Liberty, and denouncing Vengeance on the Subvertors of it—and underneath was the following Words, **HE THAT TAKES THIS DOWN IS AN ENEMY TO HIS COUNTRY.** The Owner of the Tree finding a Crowd of People to assemble, tho' at 5 o'Clock in the Morning, endeavoured to take it down; but being adv'd to the contrary by the populace, left it should occasion

the Demolition of his Windows, if nothing worse, defiled from the Attempt. The Diversion it occasioned among a Multitude of Spectators, who continually assembled the whole Day, is surprising; not a Peasant was suffered to pass down to the Market, let him have what he would for Sale, till he had stop'd and got his Articles stamp'd by the Effigy. Towards dark some thousands repaired to the said Place of Rendezvous, and having taken down the Pageantry, they proceeded with it along the Main Street to the Town-House, thro' which they carried it, and continued their Rout thro' Kilby-Street to Oliver's Dock, where there was a new Brick Building, just finished; and they imagining it to be designed for a Stamp Office, instantly set about demolishing of it, which they abo-roughly effected in about half an Hour. In the mean Time the High Sheriff, &c. &c. being apprehensive that the Person of the then Stamp-Master, and his Family, might be in Danger from the Tumult, went and advised them to evacuate the House; which they had scarcely done, making their Retreat a cross the Gardens, &c. before the Multitude approach'd Port-Hill, contiguous thereto, in order to burn the Effigy, together with the Timber and other Wood work of the House they had demolish'd. After setting Fire to the Combustibles, they proceeded to break open the Stables, Coach-Houses, &c. and were actually increasing the Bonfire with a Coach, Booby-Hutch, Chair, &c. but were dissuaded going so far by a Number of Spectators present, tho' they burnt the Coach Doors, Cushions, &c. But it seems not having yet completed their Purpose, they set about pulling down a Range of Fence upwards of 15 Foot high, which inclos'd the bottom of the Garden, into which having enter'd, they stripped the Trees of the Fruit, dispoiled some of them by breaking off the limbs, demolished the Summer House, broke the Windows in the Rear Part of the House, enter'd the same, went down the Cellars, and help'd themselves to the Liquor which they found there in the Silver Plate that the House afforded, none of which however was missing the next Day, altho' scatter'd over various Parts of the House. They then destroyed Part of the Furniture, among which was a Looking Glass said to be the largest in North-America, with two others, &c.

The next Day the Transactions of the preceding Night was of Course the general Topic of Conversation; when the Stamp-Master, in order to appease the Seditions which seemed to possess the Breasts of every one, at the Prospect of a future Stamp-Duty, sent a Card to several Gentlemen, acquainting them that he had absolutely declined having any Concern in that Office; which being publicly read upon "Change, it was tho't all Uneasiness would subside; but the Evening following they again assembled, erected a Number of Stages with Tar-Barrels, &c. in the Form of a Pyramid, in the Centre of which was a Flag Staff, and a Union-Flag hoisted; whereupon 'tis said the Stamp-Master sent them a Letter with the aforementioned Resolution of Non-acceptance, and Assurance of Endeavors to serve the Province, &c. Upon which they thought proper to demolish the Bonfire and retire—but did not disperse till they went down to his House the L-^t G-r's, with whom they said they wanted to have a Talk; but not finding him at Home, they concluded the Business of the Night by loud Acclamations in every Quarter of the Town, on account of the Resignation of the Stamp Master; which, they were assured, was forwarded by Express to New-York, to go in the Packet from thence.

We are told, that the Concourse on Wednesday Evening was far from consisting wholly of the Inhabitants of this Metropolis, many having come from Charlestown, Cambridge and other adjacent Towns. The Truth of which may possibly be hereafter discovered by the Vigilance, Industry and Zeal of the Attorney-General.

It is supposed by some People, that the Effigies exhibited in this Town on Wednesday last (ACTUALLY or VIRTUALLY) originated in Cambridge, from this remarkable Circumstance, that the very Breaches were seen upon a Gentleman of that Town on Commencement Day, and a short account from

The following is the Return of one of the Watchmen of the Town of Pollon, to the Selectmen of said Town. Thursday, Boston, August 15th, 1765.

THIS Evening about 9 o'Clock, a great Number of the Inhabitants of this Town, of both Sexes, surrounded his Honor's Dwelling House at the N End, with loud Acclamations for Liberty and Property; after giving 3 Cheers, they quickly dispers'd without doing any Damage to the House, having been told of Mr. Secretary's resigning up his Stamp Office, as dangerous for him or any Man to accept; and that he had wrote home, that it would endanger the Life of any that did, it being contrary to the Rights and Privileges of Englishmen; which seem'd to appease the Multitude, so that none offer'd any Violence what-

ever their Intentions may have been against his Honor. And after they had dispers'd themselves, our Division was quiet for the Night.

The following is an Extract from the Speech of Mr. BARRÉ, Member of Parliament, delivered in the House of Commons, when the STAMP ACT was debated—speaking of New-England, he says,—

"They 'Children planted by your Care? No! Your Oppression planted them in AMERICA?'—'They nourished by your Indulgence? They grew by your Neglect of them?'—'They protected by your Arms? They have nobly taken up Arms for your Defence, have exerted their Valour, amidst their constant and laborious Industry, for the Defence of a Country whose Frontiers, while drench'd in Blood, its interior Parts have yielded its little Savings to your Enlargement: And believe me, REMEMBER I THIS DAY TOLD YOU SO. That the same Spirit which actuated that People at first, will continue with them still! But Prudence forbids me to explain myself any further. God knows, I do not at this Time speak from Motives of Party Heat: What I deliver, are the genuine Sentiments of my Heart: However superior to me in general Knowledge and Experience, the respectable Body of this House may be, yet I claim to know more of AMERICA than most of you, having seen and been conversant in that Country. The People there are as truly loyal, I believe, as any Subjects the King has: But a People jealous of their Liberties, and who will vindicate them, if they should be violated; but the Subject is too delicate, I will say no more."

It was reported last Week that the Connecticut STAMPMAN having proceeded in his Journey as far as the Confiner of this Province, received a Letter from his friend, advising him by no means to enter that Government, as it would be at the Peril of his Life;—but we since hear that he had got as far as New-Haven—happily without Molestation.

Last Saturday Morning departed this Life after a long Confinement, the Reverend TIMOTHY CUTLER, D.D. Rector of Christ's Church in this Town, aged 82 Years: His Funeral will be attended To-morrow Afternoon at 3 o'Clock.

Capt. Egar from Bremen, arrived at Philadelphia, spoke with Capt. Cathcart of Boston, from Jamaica for London, in Lat. 48. 26. Lon. 10. 27.

By the Virginia Gazette of the 19th of July, we find, that the General Assembly of that Colony, which was to have met on the 25th, was, by Governor Paquien's Proclamation Prorogued to Thursday the 17th October next.

And by the New Hampshire Gazette of Friday last, we also find, That Governor Wentworth had Prorogued the Assembly of that Province to the 19th Day of November next.

The following, taken from the Connecticut Gazette of last Friday, will show what Reception the Connecticut Stampman is like to have in his native Country.

NEW-HAVEN.

—Quid non Mortalia Peßora cogis

Auri sacra Fames

Vindict.

SINCE the late impositions on the American Colonies by the Parliament of Great Britain, our Papers have been filled with exclamations against Slavery and arbitrary Power. One would have thought, by this mighty outcry, that all America, to a Man, had a noble Sense of Freedom, and would risk their Lives and Fortunes in the Defence of it. Had this been really the Spirit of the Colonies, they would have deserved Commiseration and Relief.

Nothing can fill a generous Breast with greater Indignation than to see a free, brave and virtuous People unjustly sunk and debased by Tyranny and Oppression. But who can pity the heartless Wretches whose only Fortitude is in the Tongue and Pen? If we may judge of the Whole by those who have been already tampered with, the Colonies are now ripe for slavery and incapable of Freedom.

Have three hundred Pounds a Year, or even a more trifling Consideration, been found sufficient to debauch from their Interest those who have been entrusted with the most important Concerns by the Colonies? If so, O Britain! heap on your Burdens without fear of Disturbance. We shall bear your Yoke as tamely as the overloaded Ass. If we bray with the Pain, we shall not have the Heart to throw off the Load, or spurn the Rider. Have many already become the Tools of your Oppression? and are numbers now cringing to become the Tools of those Tools, to fly their wretched Brethren? 'Tis impossible! But alas! it is, who could have thought it!—Those who lately set themselves up for Patriots & boasted a generous Love for their Country, are they now suing (O Degrace to Humanity!) are they now creeping after the Profits of collecting the Unrighteous American Stamp

|| Royal Palace & Parliament House & Stamp & East of Bridge or Boat & Bent
 — Then the Towns were first hereafter was called the Tree of Liberty & Andrew Oliver
 (a) Stamp Master & Hon. & Lieutenant Governor & Jared Ingham & Paul

Duty! If this is credible, what may we not believe? Where are the Mercenary Publicans who delight in Nothing so much as the dearest Blood of their Country? Will the Cries of your despairing, dying Brethren be Music pleasing to your Ears? If so, go on! bend the Knee to your Master Horleach, and beg a Share in the Pillage of your Country.—No, you'll say, I don't delight in the Ruin of my Country; but, since 'tis decreed for must fall, who can blame me for taking a Part in the Plunder? Tenderly said! why did you not rather say.—If my Father must die, who can accuse me, as defective in filial Duty, in becoming his Executioner, that is much of the Estate, at least, as goes to the Hangman, may be retained in the Family?

Never pretend, whoever you are, that freely undertake to put in Execution a Law prejudicial to your Country, that you have the least Spark of affection for her. Rather own you would gladly see her in Flames, if you might be allowed to pillage with Impunity.

But had you not rather these Duties should be collected by your Brethren, than by Foreigners? No! vile Mercenary! indeed we had not. That same rapacious and base Spirit which prompted you to undertake the ignominious Task, will urge you on to every cruel and oppressive Measure. You will serve to put us continually in Mind of our abject Condition. A Foreigner we could more cheerfully endure, because he might be supposed not to feel our Distresses; but for one of our Fellow Slaves, who equally shares in our Pains, to rise up and beg the favour of assisting them, is intolerable. The only Advantage that can be hoped for from this is, that it will rouse the most indolent of us to a Sense of our Slavery, and make us use our strongest Efforts to be free. Some, I hope, there are, notwithstanding your base Defection, that feel the Patriotic Flame glowing in their Bosoms, and would esteem it glorious to die for their Country! From such as these you are to expect perpetual Opposition. These are Men whose Existence and Importance does not depend on Gold. When, therefore, you have pillaged from them their Estates, they will still live and blast your wicked Designs, by all lawful Means. You are to look for Nothing but the Hatred and Detestation of all the Good and Virtuous. And as you live on the Distresses, you will inherit the Curses of Widows and Orphans. The present Generation will treat you as the Authors of their Misery, and Posterity will pursue your Memory with the most terrible Imprecations.

CATO.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

THIS DAY, at 3 o'Clock, at the Widow Allen's next to Mrs. Renken's, near Draw-Bridge.

HOUSEHOLD Furniture, consisting of a Desk, a handsome Case of Draw and Table, Feather Beds, Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, an Harateen Baby Chair, a Variety of Kitchen Furniture, a handsome 8 Day Clock, a Parcel of Books, &c.

The following is a true Bill of Expenses, attending the bringing up to Boston from Marblehead, the Chest and Bedding of the Master and Mate of a Vessel that came Passengers into that Port, in their Way home, and is offered to the Public to convince them that the Expense attending the new invented Method of Sufferances is not so fixed, but that we may quite at the Mercy of the Officer what he will please to demand.

1765 Capt. Archibell Dunmore, to John Road, jun. Dr.	
June 8 To the frate of your Chest and Bedding	£ 2 4 ¹ / ₂
To a Sufrance for dito	2 0
To frate of Mr. Bradfords Do.	2 4 ¹ / ₂
To a Sufrance for Do	2 0

Contents Rec'd. pr. Jo^o. Roads, Jur. £ 08:9¹/₂
Old Ten^r. £ 3 6

N. B. The Price for a Sufferance at Boston is 1/4.
P. S. Please to observe that the Officer chuses to have two Sufferances, altho both Chests and Bedding came in the same Vessel.

T O - M O R R O W,

Will be Sold at the Royal-Exchange Tavern in King-Street, by PUBLIC VENDUE,

A Variety of English GOODS;

among which are an Assortment of Ribbons, China and English Taffeties; rose coloured blue white pink and Scarlet Satins, Padufoys, flowered Damask, brocaded and satin Shoes, Velvets, Bug Hollands, sewing Silks assorted, silk linnen and keating Handkerchiefs, Diaper Tapes, Velvet Shapers; Mens Hofs, Nuns and coloured Threads, Silver Lace, a handsome chafed Watch, Callimancoes, Shalloons, Tammies, &c. &c. and many other Articles; which may be seen any Time this Day.

The Sale to begin precisely at X o'Clock, and continue from Day to Day 'till are Sold.

A Number of likely Boys and

Girls, of different Ages, to be bound out till they are of Age; by applying to the Overseers of the Poor of the Town of Charlestown.

167
All Persons having Demands on

the Estate of Thomas Jenner, late of Charlestown, Esq; deceased, are desired to bring them in to Mrs. Joanna Jenner, sole Executrix to said Estate. And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment to said Executrix, to prevent Trouble.

N. B. Whereas sundry Books are lent belonging to Mr Jenner, it is desired they may be returned without further Notice.

To be Sold or Lett, about 10 Acres of Marsh, near Charlestown Mills. A L S O,

To be Sold a Wood Lot near the Brick Kilns in Medford. Enquire of said Executrix.

Charlestown, 17th August, 1765.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At the Royal Exchange Tavern in Boston, on Wednesday the 11th of September next.

THE LIBRARY of
William Bollen, Esq; Consisting of a great Number of BOOKS wrote by the best Authors in Law, Divinity, History, &c. &c.—A Catalogue of said Books may be seen in Mr. Hatch's Office in the Court House in Boston, any Time before the Sale; and the said Books may be seen at said Tavern on the Monday and Tuesday next preceding the Time of Sale. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Morning.

J. Russell, V. Mr.

P. S. If any Gentleman has borrowed any of Mr. Bollen's Books, he is desired to return them to Nathaniel Hatch, Esq;

Imported from Newcastle, and to be Sold by
Thomas Jackson,

On board the Brig^a William, James Barner, Master, laying at Minor's T, and at Warehouse No. 6, on Long-Wharf.

Best Newcastle Sea Coals, Crates
of Earthen and Stone Ware sorted, quart Bottles, Crates of Sheet Glass, Boxes of Do. 10 by 8, and Long Pipes, at the lowest Prices for Cash.

Imported from England, and to be Sold by
Thomas Russell,

At his Warehouse on Greene's Wharf, next Door to John Rowe's, Esq;

A great Variety of European

Goods, consisting of too many Articles to be enumerated. Likewise a Quantity of Barbados Rum, Derbyshire and Liverpool Ale; Liverpool and Bristol Ware per Crate or Hogshead, to be Sold cheap for Cash or short Credit.

Ran away from his Master, Mr.
Francis Shaw, of Boston, Taylor, on the 15th Instant,

an Apprentice Lad, named John Grainger, about 17 Years of Age, well-set, sandy Complexion, something freckled, and has red Hair. Had on a light Beaver Coat, and took with him a Suit of blue Cloaths.

Whoever takes up said Apprentice and will bring him to the Subscriber, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid.

FRANCIS SHAW.

All Masters of Vessels and others are hereby cautioned against harbouring, concealing or carrying off said Apprentice, on Penalty of the Law.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
And sold by S. KNEELAND, opposite the Probate Office in Queen-Street:

TWO DISSERTATIONS,

I. Concerning the END for which GOD created the WORLD.

II. The Nature of True Virtue.

By the late Reverend, Learned and Pious,
JONATHAN EDWARDS, A. M.

— President of the College in New-Jersey, &c. —

JUST PUBLISHED,
And sold by P. Freeman, opposite the Cornfields, T.

White in Cornhill, and by the Printers hereof;

(Price 8^d.)

The Argument from Apostolic

Tradition, in Favour of Infant Baptism, with others advanced in a late Pamphlet, called, The Baptism of Infants a reasonable Service, &c. considered.

By JOHN GILL, D. D.

Being an Answer to a late Piece, entitled, The Baptism of Infants a reasonable Service.

N. B. It is taken for granted, that every impartial Enquirer after Truth, will spare no Pains to find it: Consequently that he will read with an unprejudiced Mind, what may be said on both Sides of any Question in Debate, comparing all he reads with that more sure word of Prophecy, the infallible Oracles of God.

He that is first in his own Cause, seemeth just; but his Neighbour cometh and searcheth him.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT at XI
o'Clock in the Forenoon, will be Sold at PUBLIC
VENDUE, on Wentworth's Wharf;

A large Quantity of English Re-
fined SUGAR, nearly equal to New-England double
refined. It will be sold in Lots of Two Hundred
Weight, for the Convenience of Purchasers.

Imported in the last Vessels from London & Bristol, by

Robert Gould,

And to be Sold at his Store in Back-Street, near the
Mill Bridge, by Wholesale or Retail;

A general Assortment of English

Goods cheap for Cash or short Credit, Articles too many to be enumerated in an Advertisement, amongst which are the following, viz. Nails, Pewter, Bar Lead, Powder, Window Glass, short and long Pipes, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, white Stone Tea Cups and Saucers by the Hogshead or less Quantity, with a good Assortment of Glass and Delph Ware. Likewise Pickle Salmon by the Barrel or Keg, Smoak'd Salmon, about 100 Quintals of dry'd Salt Bats—A Parcel of Spring Beaver if apply'd for soon, otherwise will be shipped for Europe.—N. B. Cash given for FLAX-SEED, by Robert Gould, at said Store.

Boston RACES.

To be Run-for on Wednesday the 25th
of September next, on the new Course at Boston Neck,
a Purse for 200 Dollars, free for any Horse, Mare or
Gelding, being now within the four Provinces of Massa-
chusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hamp-
shire, catching Riders the best of three two Mile Heats,
paying Six Dollars Entrance on the Friday before, 10
Gideon Gardiner, or double at the Post; not less than
five reputed running Horses to start for said Purse.

TO BE SOLD,
By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale, on THURSDAY next.

Great Variety of valuable Articles—The Sale
to begin at 5 o'Clock Afternoon—viz.

Superfine plain and flowered
Lawns, Silk Jacket & Breches Patterns, Worsted do.
A large Assortment of fine Silk Hofs, Cotton & Thread
do. A Quantity of Silk Twist & Buttons, Irish Hol-
lands, Checks, Oznabrigs, Bed Ticks, Boxes of Hatts,
English Shoes, Thickets, Woollens of various Sorts,
Passe Shoe and Neck Buckles, Sundry Calk of Bristol
Bees, a Walnut Case of Draw Chest upon Chest,
Tables, &c. &c. Articles too many to be enumerated.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By Moses Desbon,

At the Newest Auction-Room, opposite

the West End of Faneuil-Hall,

Next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings;

FRISH Linnens, striped Hollands, 7 & 3 4 Checks,

Selesia Linnens, Cotton Checks, Nankens, white

and brown Thread Hofs, Cotton & Silk and Check

Handkerchiefs, Barcelona do. Cotton & Thread Laces,

Pictures under Glass, Kitchen Furniture, a handsome

Desk, and a Variety of other Articles.

At the New Auction-Room now kept by

ELIAS DUPEE,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

Next Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings.

European Goods, Household Goods,

Mens and Womens Apparel, &c.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

By John Harris,

This Evening, and Next Thursday Evening.

Hecke, Garlix, Irish Linnens, Worsted Flush,

Broad Cloths, Kerseys; silk and Linnen Hand-

kerchiefs; Men and Womens Hofs, coarse and fine

fine Hatts, Cutlary Ware, Men Womens and Seamen's

Apparel, Kilmarnock Caps, &c.

CUSTOM HOUSE, BOSTON.

ENTERED IN.

Boyd from Connecticut, Sampson from Maryland,

Patten from North Carolina, Sewall from Granada,

Lomson from Suranum, Shepard from Newfoundland,

Barnes from New Castle, and Haslam from Bristol.

Buried in the Town of Boston, since our last.

Ten Whites. One Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches. Eight.

High Water at Boston, for this present Week.

Monday, 41 m. aft. 1 | Friday, 56 m. aft. 4

Tuesday, 2 m. aft. 2 | Saturday 48 m. aft. 5

Wednesday, 16 m. aft. 3 | Lord's day, 41 m. aft. 6

Thursday, 4 m. aft. 4 | First Quart, 23 DAY.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL.

MONDAY, August 19. 1765.

(Numb. 1362.)

The BOSTON

Evening-Post.

Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestick.

Late Advices from Europe.

From the London Gazette, June 25. 1765.

Copy of a Letter from Vice Admiral Sir William Burnaby, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Squadron stationed at Jamaica, to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated off the River Balise, in the Bay of Honduras, the 26th of March, 1765.

S. I. R.

HAVING this Day received the Governor of Yucatan's answer to my dispatches, inclosing the duplicate of the order from the court of Spain, I herewith send his answer and a translation thereof, and desire you will communicate the same to your lordships, acquainting them likewise, that the logwood cutters, in the Bay of Honduras, have had possession given them in Form, by the commandant at Becalcar, agreeable to an order he received from the governor of Yucatan, to reinstate them at Rowley's Bite, the New River, and Rio Hondo, the places from whence they had been driven.

I have the pleasure to assure their lordships, that I have strictly obeyed their orders, in seeing his Majesty's commands punctually executed; and likewise to assure them, that the inhabitants of the bay are perfectly satisfied.

Don Philip Ramirez de Estenos, late governor of Yucatan, who was the cause of the disturbances in the bay, is dead. The present governor seems greatly concerned at the conduct of his predecessor; and expresses the highest regard and esteem for his Britannick Majesty's subjects: and assures us he will endeavour, in every instance, to manifest by his future conduct the truth of his assertion, by living in the strictest harmony with them.

I have ordered the ships with the troops that came down with me, back to Jamaica, and am myself going to Pensacola, to secure their lordship's orders.

I am, &c.

W. Burnaby.

Translation of a letter from the Governor of Yucatan to Sir William Burnaby in the Bay of Honduras.

S. I. R.

I Received, by the hands of Lieutenant James Cooke, the esteemed favour of your Excellency's letter, dated the 16th of January, and with it the duplicate of the royal order of the King my master; in which he disapproves the measures taken by my predecessor Don Philip Ramirez de Estenos, in disturbing the logwood cutters in their occupation in Rio Hondo, and that they should be re-established in those places where they cut before. Your Excellency assuring me, that the intention of his Britannick Majesty is to preserve perfect harmony and friendship with the court of his Catholic Majesty and his subjects; and in this intelligence, and in obedience to his royal order, I have wrote to the commandant of Becalcar, that, without the least Demurr, he put the subjects of his Britannick Majesty in possession of logwood cutting in Rio Hondo, where he is to permit them the free use of that trade without incommoding them, treating with the utmost politeness, as they are subjects of a nation at friendship with us. And for my part, I have the honour to assure your Excellency, that under no pretext whatsoever there shall be the least extortion offered to the subjects of his Britannick Majesty employed in cutting logwood; being assured his Majesty would be greatly concerned at any change that might interrupt the good harmony that subsists between the two crowns.

I rejoice at your Excellency's safe arrival at the Balise, and, at the receipt of this, your Excellency may be in perfect health.

I remain at your Excellency's service with all affection, desirous that God may preserve the very important life of your Excellency many years.

Merida in Yucatan,

I am, &c.

5th of March, 1765.

ALVAREZ.

Dundalk, May 28. One Mr. Callaghan, of Foxfield, had last week a cow that calved first a calf, and in a quarter of an hour after, calved (if you can term it so) a black lamb; they are both alive & well. Mr. Callaghan, who is a man of voracity, will give his oath to the truth of the above.

Dublin, June 1. We are told that a club of young gentlemen of fortune have taken a resolution to toast no lady who has so much inconsideration as to lavish her money away in French fopperies, to the detriment of her own country; and that they will not allow any woman to be handsome unless the ornaments of her dress be either the product or manufacture of this kingdom.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE, June 17. 1765.

THE East-India company, by their ship Devonshire, arrived yesterday off Dover, have received advices from the president and council in Bengal, dated the 26th of November last, that the troops under the command of Major Munro, having advanced towards the army commanded by the King Shah Anlum, (late Shah Zudab) and Sujah Dowlah, Nabob of Oude, who waited with their whole force, and a number of artillery, at Buxar, about 100 miles beyond Patna, the armies came to a general engagement on the 23d of October, and the English troops gained the most complete victory possible. The enemy fled across the Carumassa with the utmost precipitation, leaving their whole camp standing, and about 150 pieces of cannon.

Whitehall, June 18. 1765.

Extract of a letter from Maj. Hector Munro, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's and the East India Company's Troops in Bengal to the Earl of Sandwich, dated at the Camp at Buxar, the 26th of October, 1764, received the 15th instant.

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint your lordship, that his Majesty's troops and the India company's, which I have the honour to command, have gained a complete victory of the King and Vizier of Hindostan, the 23d of this month. Their army consisted of 50,000 men at least. Inclosed I have the honour to send your lordship a return of ours: They had 9000 men killed on the field of battle, and we took 130 pieces of cannon from them, besides several stores of different kinds. On the 23d I encamped so near the enemy's encampment, as to be just out of the range of their shot. The morning of the action, at day-light, I went out with some of the principal officers to reconnoitre their situation, intending to attack them the following day; but finding their whole army under arms, returned to camp; ordered in our advanced posts and grand guards; the drums to beat to arms; and in less than 20 minutes after the line of battle was formed, having made my disposition for it the day before. They began to cannonade us at nine o'clock in the morning, and half an hour after the action became general: We had a morass in our front, which prevented our moving forward for some time, by which means the number of cannon they had, and which were well levelled, and equally well disposed of, galled us very much. I was forced to order a battalion of seapoys, with one gun, from the right of the first line, to move forward to silence one of the batteries which played upon the flank; and obliged to support it by another battalion from the second line, which had the desired effect. I then ordered both the lines to face to the right, and keep marching, in order, to clear the left wing of the morass; and when done, face to our former front, the right wing wheeling up to the left, to clear a tope, or small wood, that was upon our right; then the first line moved forward, keeping a very brisk cannonade. I sent orders to Major Pemble, who commanded the second line, to face it to the right about, and follow the first; but that officer saw the propriety of that movement so soon, that he began to put it in execution before he received my orders. Immediately after both lines pushed forward with so much ardor and resolution, at which time the small arms began, that the enemy soon after began to give way; and five minutes before twelve, their whole army was put to flight.

Give me leave, my lord, to intreat your lordship may be pleased to acquaint his Majesty with the gallant and brave behaviour of the troops in general: And I beg leave particularly to recommend Capt. Charles Gordon, of the 80th regiment, my Aid-de-Camp, for his brave and spirited behaviour. Your lordship will excuse me, if at the same time I with Major Pemble might be recommended to the chairman and court of directors, for his bravery and good conduct. Both these officers had their horses shot under them in the action. I do myself the honour to inclose to your lordship a list of our killed, wounded, and missing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HECTOR MUNRO.

Return of the killed, wounded and missing of the European troops in the action of the 23d of October, 1764, at Buxar, under Major Munro.

1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 5 Sergeants, 25 Rank & File, killed. 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 11 Sergeants, 30 Rank and File, wounded. — The Officers killed are, Lieut. Spilbury, of the 96th regiment; and Ensign James Thompson, of the company's Battalion. The Wounded are, Capt. Crofton,

of the 25th regiment; Lieutenant John Dixon, of the artillery; Lieut. Charles Menzie, of the Cavalry; Lieutenant George Thompson of the Bengal Battalion; and Ensign Robert Shand of the Seapoys.

By the late fortunate victory in the East-Indies, 'tis said, that a large acquisition of territory, besides immense sums of money, have been gained by the company. And, 'tis added, that Lord Clive's presence will be now not so necessary in that part of the world.

We have advice, that in the late action in the East-Indies, Colim Ali Cawn (who had prevailed with the Vizier to grant him a detachment, upon his promising to do good services therewith) fell upon a small party of our men, and cut them all off. A few Europeans being amongst them, he cut off their heads, and sent them to the Vizier, which gave great joy to the enemy; but instead of dispiriting our people, it inspired them with fresh vigour.

'Tis said the hon. East-India company will send out a considerable reinforcement of troops from England by the next ships.

Cork, June 6. Last Monday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, an extraordinary Phenomenon was seen from Mount Prospect, near Inishannon, by several gentlemen and ladies. A most superb throne appeared in the Northern Hemisphere, enclosed by a broad circle of a gold colour, with a lion in the front as if protecting the throne; which appearance lasted about half an hour, and went off by slow degrees. The evening was very serene, and sky all around appeared quite black. — We are assured of the truth of this relation by people of veracity.

[In our Paper of the 29th ult. was inserted a short Sketch of the Westminster Races, between John Bull, Esq's old blood-bay Horse Public, and Lord Caledonia's grey Mare Regency; the following is a Continuation of that Account, which was then omitted for want of Room.]

Public won several very great matches against Lewis Baboon, Esq's best cattle, and never was beat, when fairly and honestly rode. Public won the great Sweepstakes over Culloden moor, April 16, 1746, beating James Stuart, Esq's Highland Laddie, Lewis Baboon, Esq's Bravo, Mr. Provost's Flower of Edinburgh, Manchester Gelding Wrong head, Mr. Wales's Watkin, and Mr. Irith's White-boy; but this was won, in a great measure, by the resolution and skill of Will Royal, who rode him, as Public was almost run off his legs, and had been beat a little before in two matches, wholly owing to the want of Judgment in his riders.

Public had most success when rode by Will Royal, Brunswick Ferdi, or Ned Hawk, and when trained and brought to the post by old Newcastle Tom, or Pincent Will.

Public's legs began to swell, and to appear full of humours, about the time of signing the peace of Paris: since which time his coat has never looked well, and he has been very short winded, and quite out of order. — It was a very new thing last year, between Public and the Scotch horse Prerogative, Public winning by only half a neck, a very up-hill course, and Prerogative's rider, Jack Doubleface, did not only cross and jostle, but made several attempts to throw old Public down, whose weakness he well knew; but Phil. JOYMAN, who rode Public was too knowing for him. This last match strained the old horse very much, so that little now can be expected from the good old horse, who is also very much overweighted.

Regency is now in a very high condition, having been highly fed, and is so frisky, and has such a way of kicking, that it is to be feared he will drive old Public quite out of the course: The only chance Public can possibly have of winning, will be by having a very honest and able rider. It has been reported that Charles Changeable is to ride old Public, and wear a party coloured black and white, or Magpye jacket, but all well-wishers hope that it will be honest Pincent Will in Orange. Regency's rider is fixed, Sandy Stuart in plaid, and a bonnet. However, we are sorry to add, that it is also reported that Pincent Will does not ride, as he says Public is very much out of condition, and has been growing so apace, ever since he lost his good old master George Steady, Esq; whose chief delight was to take the greatest care of Public, his only favourite.

In case Pincent Will should decline riding, a good steady honest rider is wanted. Great encouragement will be given. — Enquire at the bar of Wildman's.

N. B. Crofting and jostling Regency's owners call Air play.

From the AMERICAN CHRONICLE.

THE 7th of Feb. 1765, died of a cruel Stamp
her Vitals, Lady Nth-Am^{er}-can Liberty.
She was descended from the ancient and honorable
Family of the Bulls. Her Father John Bull, Esq;
married her, agreeable to her own Desire, to a
worthy Gentleman of noble Blood, tho' of no large
Fortune, whose name was TOLERATION, and gave
her in Dower a certain Tract of uncultivated Land,
which he called after her Name, Nth-Am^{er}-ca,
which she with her Husband came and took Possession
of, with this additional Grant, that she, her Children
and dependents, should enjoy all the Liberties and
Immunities of natural-born Subjects of him the said
John Bull. She was of a good and amiable Dis-
position, and always conducted herself in the most
dutiful Manner. So exact was she in her filial Re-
gard that she would never allow her Children or
Servants to behave in any Shape to the Detriment
of her Father or his Family, whose Interests she
would often say, were so nearly connected, that one
could not be injured without injuring the other.—
Unhappily for her, her Mother some Years since,
conceived an irreconcilable Jealousy against her, on
account of a foreign Gentleman who called himself
COMMERCE.—This Gentleman had for a long
time paid his Court to Mrs. Bull, and had so far
succeeded as to be in high Esteem with her and her
Household, and was strongly solicited to take up his
Residence in the Family of the Bulls. But being a
Gentleman something unsteady, and fond of Travel,
in the Course of his Peregrinations he fell in and
became acquainted with Mrs. Bull's fair Daughter,
to whom he likewise paid his Court.—As he was a
Man of easy and winning Address, he soon attained
to a strict Intimacy with her, on this sole Condition,
that no Engagements should be undertaken to the
Detriment of her Mother.—Affairs were in this
Situation, when Lewis Baboon laid Claim to the
Land Squire Bull had given his Daughter in Dower;
which, after a long and expensive, but fortunate
Quarrel, between the Servants of John Bull and
Lewis Baboon (in which Quarrel the Servants of the
deceased assisted to the utmost of their Power in fa-
vor of the Squire) the Estate was solemnly ceded
and affirmed to the Family of the Bulls and their
Heirs forever.—As soon as this important Affair
was decided, Mrs. Bull began to act in such a man-
ner that her Jealousy was apparent to all the World.
She in the Month of January 1764, forbade her
Daughter, or her Servants, holding any Correspond-
ence with the afore said Mr. COMMERCE, but thro'
the Channel of her own Servants, on such severe
Penalties as rendered their Obedience and Ruin
inseparably connected.—This, tho' it deprived
her Servants of the Means of obtaining those Sums
of Money they used to receive from the Favors of
Mr. COMMERCE, and by that Means hindered them
from paying the Debts they owed her Mother's
Servants for Cloaths, &c. she acquiesced in with
Patience and filial Duty, after a few gentle Remon-
strances, which Love to her Servants extorted from
her, when she saw them subjected to cruel Prosecu-
tions from the Servants of her Mother for Non-pay-
ment of those Debts she had disenabled them to
discharge, by her unnatural Conduct.—Happy
would it have been if Mrs. Bull's Jealousy had stop-
ped here; but alas! Female Jealousy is never to
be extinguished.—Mrs. Bull, encouraged by her
Daughter's overstrained Duty, in quietly acquies-
cing in and complying with her late cruel and un-
natural Commands, and at the same time fearing
lest her Daughter might still hold a secret Corre-
spondence with her Favorite, determined to make
a bold Push; at once destroy her Daughter, dis-
avow her Son-in-Law, make Slaves of all their
Children and Servants, and take the Estate into her
own Hands.—She accordingly issued out Orders
that her Servants should take her and Stamp her in
so barbarous a Manner that she should not survive the
Wounds; which Orders were accordingly executed the
7th Day of February, 1765, to the unspeakable
Grief of all her Family and Acquaintance, and to
the Joy of no one but Mrs. Bull; for it must be
acknowledged that honest John was never forward
in the Ruin of his Daughter, but was made to ac-
quiesce, thro' the tyrannical Disposition of his Wife,
and the Mildness of his own natural Temper, be-
sides John was always fond of Peace at Home.—
Thus died the most amiable of Women, the best
Wife, the most dutiful Child, and the tenderest
Mother.—Happy for her Family, she has left one
Son, who was the Child of her Bosom, and her only
Hope, him she often said the prophetically named
LIBERTY, and on him the Hopes of all her dis-
consolate Servants are placed for Relief under their
Afflictions, when he shall come of Age.—A few
Weeks before her Death, when she saw her Ruin
was inevitable, she sent for her Son, and taking him
in her Lap, overwhelmed with Grief, putting her
Hand on his Head, and lifting her Eyes to Heaven,
she uttered this short Ejaculation.—O God! grant
this my Son thy Protection.—As I have been innocent
enable him to vindicate my Character.—As I have
been injured, give him Power to take Vengeance of
mine Enemies.—Amen. As she now lays embalmed
we hear her Remains will not be interred till the
First Day of November, 1765, when she is to be
buried in the Family Vault under the King's Chapel.
The Funeral will sit out at 12 o'Clock precisely from

the Court House, when it is hoped all true Lovers
of the deceased, and consequently of their Country,
will attend, and it being an extraordinary Case,
Deep Mourning will be allowed of.

Since the above was set for the Press, some impor-
tant Affairs have taken Place, which may possi-
bly put off the Funeral for some Time: In which
Case Notice will be hereafter given in this
Paper when that melancholy Ceremony is to
be performed.

Bondage is Ignorance, and he that sees,
Needs no directer Care for that Disease;
Knowledge and Liberty, go Hand in Hand,
Fools only will obey, when Knaves command.
The fardid Yoke no longer can be borne,
When once he sees, he must the Grievance scorn.

N. B. These Lines may be found in a Poem call'd
CALEDONIA.

IT is well observ'd by an ingenious political
writer, "That the first article of safety, in
Princes and States, lies in avoiding all councils,
or designs of innovation, in ancient and established
forms and laws, especially those concerning liberty,
property and religion; which are the possessions men
will ever have most at heart, and be most tenacious
of retaining: By avoiding which designs of innova-
tion, they will leave the channel of known and com-
mon Justice clear and undisturbed.

The next thing wherein that safety consists, is,
pursuing the true and common interests of the nation
or people they govern; without espousing those of
any party or faction; or, if these are so formed in a
state, that they must incline to one or other,—then
to chuse or favor that which is most popular, or
wherein the greatest or strongest part of the people
appear to be engaged. For as the end of govern-
ment appears to be *salus populi*, so the strength of
the government is the consent of the people: From
whence arose the maxim of *Vox Populi, Vox Dei*:
that is, the Governors who are but few, will ever be
forced to follow the strength of the governed, who are
many, let them be either people or armies, by which
they govern.—The people are the bulk of man-
kind, for whose sake, it is not amiss to believe, that
government was originally erected."

These very just and pertinent observations, must
naturally lead us into some reflections on the pre-
sent unhappy situation of affairs in the northern
colonies. The people inhabiting the several gov-
ernments in North America, are generally true and
loyal subjects to the KING, and have for a long time
enjoyed the privileges of British subjects, and tasted
the sweets of English liberty. It is no wonder then,
that the most distant approaches of arbitrary power
should spread a general consternation among them.
The notices of the Stamp Act, in particular,
have rais'd the Alarm, and transmitted it thro' the
whole continent, and it is generally considered, as
an incroachment, unprecedented and unconstitutional,
pregnant of innumerable woes & calamities,
to the oppressed people. An Act, which when it
takes place, the evils of it will perhaps be more
sensibly felt, than at present can easily be imagin'd.
The best that can now be said of it is, that it must
be considered as an entering wedge, or introduction
to future oppressions and impositions.—It is gene-
rally thought (and that not without good reason)
that this Trojan Horse, this Engine, big with exorbi-
tant Mischiefs, was projected and fram'd in one of
the principal northern governments. And if any
of the sons of New England, descended from worthy
ancestors, were concern'd in its formation, with a
view to lucrative posts and employments, how can
they hold up their heads, amidst the reproaches and
execrations of a justly enraged people? Can they
think to escape the scourge of tongues? or that they
will not be *burlesqu'd*, and *pasquinaded* in every News
Paper, and lampoon'd by every pamphleteer? But
not to dwell upon this disagreeable subject any longer,
we shall only recommend to such gentlemen
a serious perusal of those most apposite lines in
Addison's Cato.—

O Porcius, is there not some chosen curse,
Some hidden Thunder in the Stores of Heaven,
Red with uncommon Wrath, to blast the Man
Who owes his Greatness to his Country's Ruin?

[N. B. This Piece was wrote several Days be-
fore the late Stir in Boston.]

COPY of the Instructions given by the Town of
PROVIDENCE, on 13th of August, 1765, to
their Deputies in General Assembly.

AS a full and free Enjoyment of British Li-
berty, and of our particular Rights as
Colonists, long since precisely known and ascertain'd,
by uninterrupted Practice and Usage from the
first Settlement of this Country, down to this Time,
is of unspeakable Value, and strenuously to be con-
tended for by the dutiful Subjects of the best Frame
of Government in the World, any Attempts to de-
prive them thereof must be very alarming, and
ought to be opposed, although in a decent Manner,
yet with the utmost Firmness.

We conceive that some late Resolutions of the
Parliament of Great-Britain, for taxing us without
our own Consent, hath a Tendency to divert us of
our most valuable Privileges as Englishmen; and that
the Measures adopted by the Ministry and the Parlia-

ment in this behalf, if carried into Execution, will
be a manifest Infradga of our inherent Rights, as
Members of the British Government, and unspeak-
ably injurious in the present distressed and involved
State of the Colony.

The Ministry, in justification of this Encroach-
ment upon the incontestible Rights of His Majesty's
liege Subjects in these Parts of the World, have pre-
tended that the Colonies are represented in Parliament
by the British Members: The contrary is so evident
that a bare Denial is sufficient to refute it.

The Refusal of the Parliament to hear the hum-
ble Petitions of the Colonies against the Stamp Act,
the Enlargement of the Admiralty Jurisdiction, and
the burdening Trade, we look upon as a great Griev-
ance, and directly against our Rights as Subjects.

With the utmost Concern and Dread we con-
sider the Extension of the Powers of the Court of
Admiralty; and must freely declare to the whole
World, that we look upon our natural Rights to be
diminished in the same Proportion, as the Powers of
that Court are extended: And in this Particular
we are unhappily distinguished from our Fellow-
Subjects in Britain.

We think it needful in this critical Conjunction,
to give unto you who are our Deputies, some Instruc-
tions to be by you observed in your Representation
of us in General Assembly.

In the first Place, we recommend it to you in the
most express Manner, to use your utmost Endeavours,
that Commissioners be appointed by the Assembly,
to meet with the Commissioners from the other Colo-
nies on the Continent at New-York on the first Day
of October next, agreeable to the Proposal and Re-
quest of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, signi-
fied to this Colony, in order to unite in a Petition to
the KING, for Relief from the Stamp Act, and
other Grievances.

In the Choice of these Commissioners, we are
assured from our Knowledge of your Virtue, that you
will pay more Attention to Merit, Skill in public
Business, and a Zeal for the Welfare of the Colonies
than to any other Consideration.

We likewise request you to do all in your Power,
consistent with our Relation to Great-Britain, to-
wards postponing the Introduction of the Stamp Act
into this Colony, until the Colonies may have Op-
portunity to be heard in Defence of such just Rights,
as they will be deprived of by an Execution of it.
And to this End that you endeavour to procure our
essential Rights to be asserted in General Assembly,
by Votes or Resolves to the following Effect, viz.

1. That the first Adventurers, Settlers of this His
Majesty's Colony and Dominion of Rhode-Island, and
Providence Plantations, brought with them and trans-
mitted to their Posterity, and all other His Majesty's
Subjects since inhabiting in this His Majesty's Colony,
all the Privileges and Immunities, that have at any
Time been held, enjoyed, and possessed by the People
of Great-Britain.

2. That by a Charter, granted by King Charles
the Second, in the fifteenth Year of His Reign, it is
declared and granted unto the Governor and Com-
pany of this Colony, and their Successors, that all
and every the Subjects of His said Majesty, His Heirs
and Successors, which were then planted within the
said Colony, or which should thereafter go to inha-
bit within the said Colony, and all and every of
their Children, which had been born there, or which
should afterwards be born there, or on the Sea going
thither, or returning from thence, should have and
enjoy all liberties and immunities of free and natu-
ral subjects within any the dominions of his said
Majesty, his heirs or successors; to all intents, con-
structions, and purposes whatsoever, as if they and
every of them were born within the realm of England.

3. That his Majesty's liege people of this Colony
have enjoyed the right of being governed by their
own Assembly in the article of taxes and internal
police; and that the same hath never been forfeited
or any other way yielded up, but hath been constant-
ly recognized by the King and People of Britain.

4. That therefore his Majesty or his substitutes,
together with the General Assembly of this Colony,
have in their representative capacity the only exclu-
sive right to lay taxes and imposts upon the inha-
bitants of this Colony; and that every attempt to
vest such power in any person or persons whatsoever,
other than the General Assembly aforesaid, is uncon-
stitutional, and hath a manifest tendency to destroy
British, as well as American liberty.

5. That his Majesty's liege people, the inha-
bitants of this Colony, are not bound to yield obe-
dience to any law or ordinance, designed to impose
any internal taxation whatsoever upon them, other
than the laws and ordinances of the General As-
sembly aforesaid.

And inasmuch as it hath lately been drawn into
question, how far the people of this His Majesty's
dominion of Rhode-Island, have the right of being
tried by juries, we earnestly recommend it to you to
procure an act to be passed, if it may be done, de-
claring that the courts of common law only, and
not any court of admiralty have, and ought to have
jurisdiction in all causes growing and arising in this
Colony on account of levying or collecting any inter-
nal tax, or of any matters relating thereto. And
that such process and way of trial shall hereafter be
had as used in such matters as have been usual and
And further that no

decree of any Court of Admiralty respecting these matters shall be executed in this colony.

"We think that an address of thanks ought to be voted by the General Assembly to those Gentlemen, who distinguished themselves, at the last session of parliament in defence of liberty and the Colonies; in particular to General CONWAY and Col. ISAAC BARRÉ."

"As to other matters, not of such general concernment as the foregoing, we leave their management to your prudence and judgment, in which we put the greatest confidence."

ACCU. BOOK. August 12.

Last Tuesday arrived here Capt. Charles Amory, in 21 Days from Monto Christo: He informs that there is scarce a fortnight but a packet arrives from Old Spain, first touching at all their small ports, and then proceeding to the Havannah; and that nine arrived while he was in port.—That the Spanish General at St. Domingo had sent Orders for all the Inhabitants at the Mount, who were any ways in trade with the English before the late war, immediately to pay their Debts; and that those Orders had created great uneasiness amongst the Dons.—That sugars at the Cape were very high, white sugars being 83 livres, or four pounds three shillings York currency, per hundred; brown do. 40 livres: which, that the Spaniards were not permitted to carry off a single hoghead to the Mount, in the hazard of vessel and cargo being made a good Prize of by the French, if catch'd.—The same strictness with regard to Coffee, &c.

Boston, August 19.

Messrs. FLEETS,

YOU are supposed to be too well-affected to the Common Cause of Liberty, to be influenced by any Motives whatever, to neglect publishing some late important Domestic Occurrences (as the Printers of *Tuesday's Paper* did, tho' they gave an extraordinary Half Sheet full of immaterial Foreign Advice) Wherefore the following plain Detail of Facts, without any Exaggeration, is offered to the Public, and it is expected you will by no Means refuse it a Place in your next Paper, unless to make Room for some better Account.

LAST Wednesday Morning, to the surprize and joy of the Public, was exhibited on the Great Trees, in the High Street of this Town, the Effigies of a Distributor of the Stamps, pendant behind whom hung a Boot newly soled with a *Greenville Sole*, out of which proceeded the Devil. This Spectacle continued the whole Day without the least Opposition, tho' visited by Multitudes.—About Evening a Number of reputable People assembled, cut down the said Effigies, placed it on a Bier, and covering it with a Sheet, they proceeded in a regular and solemn Manner amidst the Acclamations of the Populace thro' the Town, till they arrived at the Court-House, which after a short Pause they pass'd, and proceeding down Kingstreet soon reached a certain Edifice then building for the Reception of Stamps, which they quickly level'd with the Ground it stood on, and with the wooden Remains thereof march'd to Fort-Hill, where kindling a noble Fire therewith, they made a Burnt-Offering of the Effigies for those Sins of the People which had caused such heavy Judgments as the Stamp-Act, &c. to be laid upon them.—Unfortunately for the Gentleman (for so I must now call him, he having the next Day honorably resign'd that invidious Employment) who was to have been the Distributor of the Stamps, his House stood near the aforesaid Hill, & by that Means it received from the Populace some small Insults, such as breaking a few Panes of Glass in the Windows of his Kitchen as they pass'd his House, which would have ended there, had not some Indiscretions, to say the least, been committed by his Friends within, which so enraged the People that they were not to be restrain'd, tho' hitherto no Violence had been offer'd to any Person and the utmost Decorum had been preserv'd. But it is remarkable, tho' they enter'd the lower Part of the House in Multitudes, yet the Damage done to it was not so great as might have been expected, and not one thing missing.—The next Day the RESIGNATION before mentioned taking Place, the Minds of the People were much satisfied; but there having been a Rumour that a certain honorable Gentleman in high Posts, had forwarded the Stamp-Act, by recommending it as an easy Method of gulling the People of their Liberty and Property; many of the Inhabitants again assembled in the Evening, and after paying their Thanks to the Gentleman who resign'd, by Huzzas, &c. they proceeded to the honorable Gentleman's House aforesaid, in order to enquire about the Truth of that Rumour; but not finding him at Home, and being assur'd by some reputable Gentlemen there was no Foundation for the Report, they quietly dispersed; and God grant they may never have Occasion to meet again.

The Public is assured, from good Authority, that the Hon. Gentleman, who on Thursday last resigned the Employment of Distributor of Stamps, has wrote Home to the Lords Commissioners, &c.—That He cannot execute the Stamp-Act, and that it is his Opinion it will be impossible for any other Person to do so.

Monday last being the Anniversary of the Birth of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Guns at Castle William were fired on the Occasion.

The same Day 4 Indians arrived here from Fort Halifax at the Eastward, viz. Noodogawerimot and Pierre-Michael, of the Norridgewalk Tribe, Joseph of the Wewenock, and Lewis of the Arrowgun-tacook. We hear they came on a Visit to acknowledge their Subjection to the English, &c.

We hear from Halifax that prodigious Quantities of Mackerel have been caught there this Season, and 'tis said several Thousand Barrels are shortly expected up from thence.

Capt. Grounfeldt, who is arrived at Marblehead from the West Indies, informs that he spoke with Capt. Ball, of this Port, 13 Days ago, bound for South Carolina from the Coast of Guinea, having on board about 200 Slaves.

We hear from Newbury, that one—Brown, formerly a Journeyman Barber in this Town, hanged himself there on Monday last.

We hear from Hampton, that a young Woman there named Eaton, was taken up on suspicion of an intention to murder her Offspring: The Babe was found alive covered with some Rags under a Tree near the Dwelling-House, but expired in about two Hours after.

Thursday last the Jamaica Sloop of War failed from hence.

Last Saturday Morning departed this Life, after a long Confinement, the Rev. Timothy Cutler, D. D. Rector of Christ Church in this Town, aged 82 Years. His Funeral will be attended To-Morrow Afternoon, at Three o'Clock.

PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampshire, Aug 12.

Last Friday died here Mr. Andrew Clark, aged 41 Years: He had for a Number of Years past sustained several Offices in this Town, such as Representative, Select-Man, &c. which he sustained with the greatest Integrity.

Imported and to be sold by

Henry Laughton,

At his Shop the North Corner of School-Street, near the Rev. Dr. Sewall's Meeting-House,

A good Assortment of English Goods.

Also, English, Russia and Ravens Duck; Sailmakers Twine, Cod Lines & Hooks, 4d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails, Drawing, Sheathing & Deck Nails, Bar Lead, 10 by 8, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8, Glafs, Anchors from 200 to 450 lb. choice Florence Oil by the Chest, and bottled Bristol Beer in Hampers of 3 Dozen each.—The best of refined Bar Iron.

—All at the lowest Rates for Cash.

10-MORROW,

Will be sold at the Royal-Exchange Tavern, by Publick Vendue,

A Variety of English Goods;

among which are an Assortment of Ribbons, China and English Taffeties, Rose colour'd, blue, white, pink, and scarlet satins; Padusky, flower'd Damask, brocade'd & satin Shoes, Velvets, Bag Hollands, sewing Silks assorted, Silk, Linen & Kenting Handkerchiefs, Diaper Tapes, Velvet Shapes, Mens Hosiery, Nuns & colour'd Threads, Silver Lace, an handsome chased Watch; Calamancoes, Shalloons, Tammies, &c. &c. &c. and many other Articles; which may be seen at any Time this Day.

The Sale to begin precisely at Ten o'Clock, and continue from Day to Day till all are sold.

On WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'Clock

in the Forenoon, will be sold at Publick Vendue, on Wentworth's Wharf, —A large Quantity of

ENGLISH refined SUGARS,

nearly equal to New-England Double refined. It will be put up in Lots of two Hundred Weight, for the Convenience of Purchasers.

A PEW to be sold in the King's

Chapel Church, No. 71. Enquire of Wm. Patten, at the Two Sugar Loaves in Cornhill, Boston.

TO BE LET on good Security,

£. 400 Lawful Money. Enquire of the Printers.

Whereas it is directed in the pre-

sent Tax-Act, That the Inhabitants in each Town, bring in to the Assessors true and perfect Lists of their Polls and rateable Estate they shall be possessed of on the first Monday of September next:

The Inhabitants of the Town of Boston are hereby notified, that the Assessors of said Town will attend to receive the same at their Chamber at the East End of Faneuil-Hall, from the first Monday in September next to the 16th of said Month inclusive, on every Day of the Week, from the Hours of 10 to 1 of the Clock, and 3 to 6 o'clock, Lord's Days & Saturdays excepted.

By Order of the Assessors,

Boston, August 15. 1765.

Tickets in Faneuil-Hall Lottery

No. 5. to be had of the Printers hereof.

Imported in the last Ships by

William Jackson

And sold by him at the Brazen Head, near the Town House, low for the Cash or short Credit.

Nails, Brads & Tax of all sorts, Kettles,

skillets, warming & frying pans, stoves, steel, London dishes, plates & basins, tea pots, pint & quart cans, tankards, tea pots, &c. wool cards & card wire, with other sorts of wire, locks, hinges, bolts, hammers, latches of all sorts, brass chair nails, handles and scutechons, neat steel andirons, shovels & tongs, roasting jacks, neat brass candlesticks, & all other kitchen utensils, hand-saws, files, rasps, &c. swivel stirrups, snaffle & curb bits, with all sorts of saddlery ware, knives & forks of all sorts, neat steel scissars, shears, razors, Barlow's pen-knives, with inferior sorts, cut-throat knives, tooth drawers of different sorts, a great variety of cork screws, watchmaker's plyers & nail cutters, neat steel snuffers and sugar cutters, neat pinchback, plated, common stone sett, bath & white metal, black, steel shoe, knee & neck buckles, waste-band & belt ditto, steel chaps & tongues, gold, pinch-back & bath finger rings, horn, tortoise shell & ivory combs, comb brushes & trays, saddle strings, fish hooks & lines of all sorts, angle rods & walking sticks, neat willow & japann'd bread baskets, japann'd waiters, ink stands & candlesticks fitted with extinguishers, silver sett & common stone stay hooks, neat chaise & jockey whips, a neat assortment of yellow double gilt & common coat & jacket buttons, sleeve ditto, plated spurs, morocco pocket books, gilt & unguilt with locks, plated spoons & tea tongs, pocket pistols, crewit stands, steel watch chains & hooks, steel, metal, silver and china sett seals of different sorts, genteele essence bottles in cases, pick tooth cases, scissars and jack chains, powder flasks & shott bags, mahogany tea chests, back gammon tables, ivory & fish skin memorandum books, boot garters & boot gartering, silver & bath metal thimbles, marvels & tops, wood punch ladles and lemmoon racers, white chapel and common sewing & knitting needles of all sorts, No. 4, 12, 11, 10, pins, brass ditto, freemason snuff boxes, a variety of china snuff & patch boxes, with all other kinds of snuff & tobacco ditto, flesh brushes, mops, brooms & brushes of divers sorts, all kinds of shoemaker's tools, &c. too many articles to enumerate. Bristol shalloons, buckrams, cheap Irish linen, felt hats, worsted stockings, silk & worsted qualities, shoe bindings, gartering, fans, tapes, &c. stone & tortoise shell ware in crates, boxes of wine glasses, 9 by 7 & 8 by 6 window glafs, hour ditto, short & long pipes, &c.

Imported from England, and to be sold by

Thomas Russell

At his Warehouse on Greene's Wharf, next Door to John Rowe, Esq;

A great variety of European Goods, consisting of too many Articles to be enumerated. Likewise a Quantity of Barbadoes Rum, Dorebeller and Liverpool Ale, Liverpool and Bristol Ware by the Crate or Hoghead, to be sold cheap for Cash or short Credit.

All Persons that have any Demands

on the Estate of Mr. William More, late of Boston, Housewright, deceased, are desired to bring in their Demands; and any Person that is indebted to said Estate is desired to make immediate Payment to Mrs. Margaret More, sole Executrix of his last Will and Testament.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

At the Royal Exchange Tavern in Boston, on Wednesday the 11th of September next,

The LIBRARY of William Bolland, Esq;

Consisting of a great Number of BOOKS wrote by the best Authors in LAW, DIVINITY, HISTORY, &c. A Catalogue of said Books may be seen in Mr. Hatch's Office in the Court-House in Boston, any Time before the Sale, and the said Books may be seen at said Tavern on the Monday and Tuesday next preceeding the Time of Sale. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Morning.

J. RUSSELL, V. M.

P. S. If any Gentleman has borrowed any of Mr. Bolland's Books, he is desired to return them to Nathaniel Hatch, Esq;

[Advertisements omitted shall be in our next.]

Custom-House, Boston, August 17. 1765.

ENTERED-IN.

Boyd from Connecticut: Sampson from Maryland: Patten from No. Carolina: Sewall from Granada: Langson from Saranam: Shipard from Newfound-land: Barns from Newcastle: Hufham from Bristol, OUTWARD-BOUND.

Hutchinson for Louisbourg and New-Foundland: Cobb for Quebec: Davis & Donnell for West Indies: Hall for London.

CLEARED-OUT.

Sheldon for Rhode Island: Goodford for Connecticut: Somer for Halifax: Mitchell for Louisiana and New-Foundland: Snow for Nova Scotia: Dill for Saranam: Roberts for No. Carolina: Dore for Philadelphia: and Smith for Liverpool.

Timothy Newell

Has just imported from London and Bristol, which he sells at the lowest Rates by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop on Dock-Square, Boston, viz.

BEST Gun-Powder, Window Glafs Shot and Flint, A large Assortment of Nails, Brads and Tacks, warranted Carpenter's and Joiner's Tools, Hard-metal and London Pewter Dishes, Plates, An Assortment of Iron-mongery and Cutlery Ware Pins, Basins and Spoons, sewing & darning Needles, Tin Plates, Latten Brads, Cap-Wire, &c. Iron Wire of all Sizes, Lanthorn Leaves.

Best Bohea TEA by the Chest, and in Canisters from 6 to 100 Wt.

A good Assortment of Womens Lynn-made Shoes—Childrens ditto—all warranted—and made by the best Workmen in Lynn.—

TO BE SOLD BY

DANIEL JONES,

At the HAT and HELMET, South End of Boston, —Where may be had—

Beaver, Beaveret, Castor and Felt HATS of his own Make; a good Assortment of Hatters Trimmings—English Goods—St. George's Stone Lime, by Wholesale or Retail.

Said Jones gives Cash for all Sorts of Furs.

N.B. It is desired of all Persons that are indebted to said Jones, either by Book, Bond or Note, that have doubly exceeded their Time of Contract for Payment, that they would be very speedy in discharging the same, or they may depend on being sued at October Court, without further Notice.

Imported from LONDON by

Richard Salter,

And to be sold at his Shop in Cornhill, Boston, extreme cheap for Cash;

ENGLISH and India GOODS

and Stationary Ware, consisting of too many Articles to be enumerated in an Advertisement, by Wholesale and Retail: Also Women's best Lynn Shoes at 1s. the single Pair, and cheaper by the Quantity; and a Quantity of the best 3 threaded Twine for Saites, very cheap.

TO BE SOLD

The Whole or Half (as may best

suit the Purchaser) of a House and Land in Milk-Street, nearly opposite to John Barland's, Esq; which has lately been repaired, and well finished throughout; has a good Well of Water, Out-Houses and other Conveniences. For further Particulars enquire of the Printers.

Stray'd away from the Common, on Monday last, a large red COW; her Bag partly black, about half her Tail white. Whoever will give Intelligence of said Cow to the Printers, shall be well rewarded.

THE Managers of Faneuil-Hall

LOTTERY, No. Five, hereby notify the Publick, that the Tickets have met met with so considerable a Sale, that they are now rolling up the Numbers and preparing the Boxes for Drawing, which they promise themselves will commence in a few Weeks: Those therefore who design to be Adventurers must purchase speedily, or they will be disappointed.

To be sold by Benj^r. Faneuil, jun.

At his Store in Butler's Row,

A Parcel of choice Irish PORK, Just imported.

TO BE SOLD

A Pair of smart HORSES, fit for a Curricie. Enquire of Ebenezer Bradish, of Cambridge.

Wanted, a Person to attend a Shop of English and West-India Goods in the Country. Enquire of the Printers.

To be sold by JAMES GRIFFIN,

A genteel Coach and Harness, Wheels new; also a four Wheel Chaise, and a Pair of black Geldings preferable to any in the Province: Also, a Parcel of Goods suitable for the Coast of Africa, viz. Guinea Iron, Gunpowder, Shot, Flint, Guinea Knives and Lancets, Tapfalls, Cheloes, Nicanes, and Britannias, &c. &c. All cheap for Cash, he being bound for England.

For LONDON,

The Ship LIBERTY, Henry Smith, Master, Now lying at Hancock's Wharf, Will sail in three Weeks, having part of his Cargo on board. For Freight or Passage, treat with said Master on board, or with John Hancock, at his Store opposite Faneuil-Hall Market. Aug. 5th.

TO BE SOLD BY Joseph & Daniel Waldo

At their Shop in KING-STREET, the lower End of the Town-House,

All sizes of Nails, Window Glafs,

Brass Kettles and Skillets, Powder, Shot, English and German Steel, London Wool-Cards, Button Stones, Earing Tops and Drops, Ring Sparks, white and red Foil for Jewellers, Brass Handles and Escutcheons of various Patterns & Prices for Dels, Chefts of Draws, &c. Tea Kettles, Warning and Frying Pans, together with all sorts of Pewter and other Hard Ware, too many to be enumerated.

N.B. CASH given for POT-ASH on the delivery.

For the Entertainment of the Curious,

Will be exhibited at Concert-Hall, in Queen Street,

A Course of EXPERIMENTS IN

that instructive and entertaining Branch of Natural Philosophy, call'd ELECTRICITY.

To be accompanied with LECTURES on the Nature and Properties of the ELECTRIC FIRE.

By WILLIAM JOHNSON.

THE Course consists of Two Lectures:— In the first of which, all the Properties of that wonderful Element, as far as the latest Discoveries have made us acquainted therewith, are demonstrated in a Number of curious and entertaining Experiments, many of which are entirely new. In the second Lecture, this Fire is shewn to be real Lightning, and in that View consider'd (as it really is) one of the most awful Powers of Nature. Most of the Effects of Lightning are imitated by the Electric Fire, such as, killing Animals, melting Metal, tearing and rending Bodies thro' which it passes; together with many curious Experiments, naturally representing the various Phenomena of Thunder-Storms, accounting for their Causes, and explaining their Effects. A practical Method of preserving ourselves and our Houses from the destructive Violence of Lightning, will likewise be shewn, the Efficacy of which will be demonstrated by such indubitable Proofs, from Experience, as have not yet been exhibited to the World. The endeavouring to guard against Lightning, in the Manner proposed, shewn not to be chargeable with Presumption, nor inconsistent with the Principles of natural or revealed Religion.

As the Knowledge of Nature tends to enlarge the human Mind, and give us more noble and exalted Ideas of the GOD of NATURE, it is hoped that this Course will prove, to many, an agreeable Entertainment.

The Days of Exhibition will be on Tuesday and Wednesday next for the first Course, and again on Thursday and Friday following (provided the Air be dry) and also on the corresponding Days in the three following Weeks, to begin each Day at Half after Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

TICKETS to be had at Mr. Livingston's Book-Store, and at Green & Russell's Printing-Office, at One Spanish Dollar for the whole Course.

N.B. No Person to be admitted without Tickets, by paying at the Door, as the Inconveniency is great, and must be obvious to every one.

Boston, 9th August, 1765.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON, BRISTOL, and LIVERPOOL, and to be sold by

Briggs Hallowell,

At his Store the lower End of King-Street in Boston, Cheap for Cash or short Credit,

Gun Powder, English, Russia & Ravens duck, oznabrigs, ticklinburgs, window glafs by the box, sheet glafs, sheet & bar lead, shot, double flint glasses by the box, delf ware by the hoghead, Bristol & Liverpool ale, nails of all sorts, pewter, broad cloths of all colours & prices, felt & castor hats, shal-loons, tammy, cassimancoes, durants, broad cam-blets, sewing silks, coloured threads, 3-4th, 7-8th & yard wide Irish linsens of all prices, Irish sheeting, linen & cotton checks, strip'd cottons, ginghams, black & coloured raffatys, bengals, callicoos, chints, patches & lawn, paste work & linen handkerchiefs, german serges, half thicks, wilton cloths, duvoys, sagathees, mohair, twity, buttons of all sorts, buckles, snuff boxes, locks, hinges, files, hand saws, womens and girls fans, silk, worsted, thread, & cotton hosi-er, lamb and kid gloves, diaper, dowlas, table cloths, napkins, plain & flowered lawns, pins of all numbers, cambricks, mullins, mens & womens shoes & pumps, cotton laces, eod & mackrel hooks & lines, sewing & sail twine, knives and forks, cork screws, hammers, English pump leather, eandiellicks, spoons, tea tongs, writing paper, playing cards, quills, china ware, iron boxes, sad irons, worsted caps, sleeve buttons, cap lace for the ladies, of all prices, and a great variety of other articles.

An assortment of the above Articles may be had at his Store near Capt. Marquand's in Newbury-Port.

Best Bohea TEA, just imported

from LONDON, and to be sold very cheap by the Chest, Hundred Weight, or smaller Quantity,

By Thomas Amory, Distiller, at the South End, near the Hay Market.



For SALE:

The good SHIP

BOSCAWEN,

George Darracott, Master,

A remarkable fine Sailer, square

Stern, Boston built, Burthen 160 Tons, wants but very little to compleat her for the Sea; exceeding good Dimensions for the Fish, West-India & African Trade, will shift without Ballast, now lying at Hancock's Wharf. Inventory to be seen by calling on Mr. John Gould, in Back-Street, who will acquaint them with the Terms.

For LONDON,

The Ship LONDON PACKET,

Robert Calef, Commander,

Will sail in four or five Weeks,

For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, or to NATHANIEL WHEATLEY, at his Store in King Street, where may be had,

A general Assortment of European GOODS, and a Quantity of Philadelphia BARR IRON, very Cheap for Cash. Boston, July 29. 1765.

All Persons having Demands on

the Estate of Mr. Robert Brock, late of Boston, Cooper, deceased, are once more desired to bring them in to his Executors, Benjamin Dolbeare and Benjamin Harrod; and all Persons that are indebted to said Estate are once more desired to pay their respective Balances to said Executors by the First of September next, at farthest, or they will be sued for them to October Court next, without any further Notice given them. July 27. 1765.

The Grantees of the several

Towns lying West of Connecticut River, who hold by Patent under the Seal of the Province of New Hampshire, and whose Lands by the late Settlement of his Majesty now fall within the Limits of New York Government; are desired to meet by their Agent or Agents at the Royal Exchange Tavern in Boston on the fifth Day of September next, at Ten o'Clock before Noon, to consider of and determine what Measures may be proper to take to secure their respective Titles.

All Persons that have Accounts

open with me in New-England, either in my own Name, or as Trustee for Nathaniel Wheelwright, Esq; are hereby desired as soon as may be, to adjust and settle said Accounts with Messrs. Joseph Green, Nathaniel Betbune, William Molineux, and Tutbill Hubbard, who are all and each of them impow'ed by me for that Purpose.

CHARLES WARD APTHORP.

ALL Persons having Accounts

open in New-England with CHARLES WARD APTHORP and Company, or with CHARLES WARD APTHORP, as Trustee for NATHANIEL WHEELWRIGHT, Esq; are desired, as soon as may be, to adjust and settle the same with Joseph Green, Nathaniel Betbune, William Molineux, and Tutbill Hubbard, who are jointly and severally Attornies to the said CHARLES; and those that are indebted to said Company, or to said CHARLES as Trustee to said WHEELWRIGHT, are desired, as speedily as possible, to pay their respective Balances to the said Attornies, who are obliged to collect the same in a very short Time—They therefore hope notice will lay them under a Necessity of taking any Method that may be disagreeable, which they must unavoidably do, if not soon satisfied.

All Persons as above are desired to apply to Wm. Molineux, at his Dwelling-House in Boston.

Best South-Carolina PITCH to

be Sold by JOHN BARRATT, near the Mill-Bridge.

High-Water at BOSTON, and Sun's Rising, and Setting for the ensuing Week.

	High-Water.	H. M.	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
MONDAY, ---	1 41	55	5 11	6 49										
TUESDAY, --	2 29	55	5 12	6 48										
WEDNESDAY -	3 16	55	5 13	6 47										
THURSDAY, -	4 4	55	5 14	6 46										
FRIDAY, ---	4 56	55	5 16	6 44										
SATURDAY, --	5 43	55	5 17	6 43										
SUNDAY, ---	6 41	55	5 19	6 41										

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